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MAGAZINE

Form No. 99

VOL 80

1961





**THE**

# *Country* **GUIDE**

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

*In This Issue . . .*

- Farm Outlook - 1961
- Home Town Business
- A Wedding for Corabell

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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor-West Farmer and Farm and Home  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue



Welding Course at Calgary.

- **FARM REPAIRS** have a neat, professional look since farmers took up welding, writes Cliff Faulknor, who offers some useful tips for welders on page 16.

- **FORAGE WITH A FUTURE**—that's how birdsfoot trefoil looks to an increasing number of farmers. See page 13.

**HOME WITH A VIEW.** Mary and Jim Cartwright of Alberta's D Ranch had their own reasons for wanting a new house with a westward look. Their story appears on page 41.

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**COVER:** Bess Fowler fixes Patrick's skates, while Gene watches Lynn and Ryan clearing snow from the rink, which is a slough on their farm at Rosburn, Man.—Terence Fowler photo.

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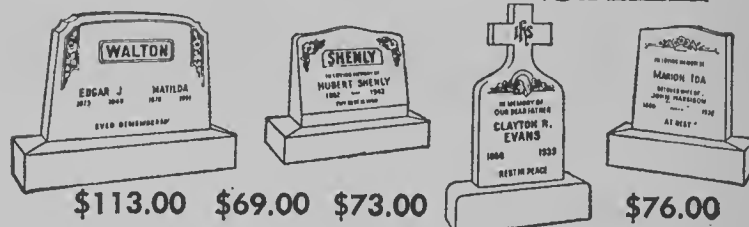
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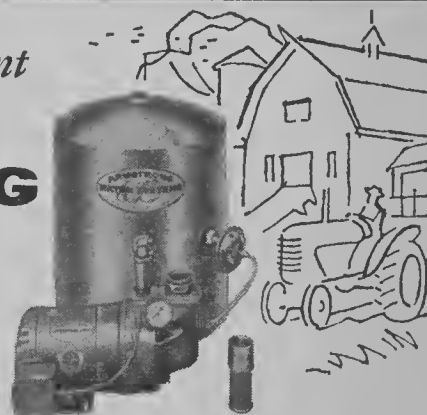
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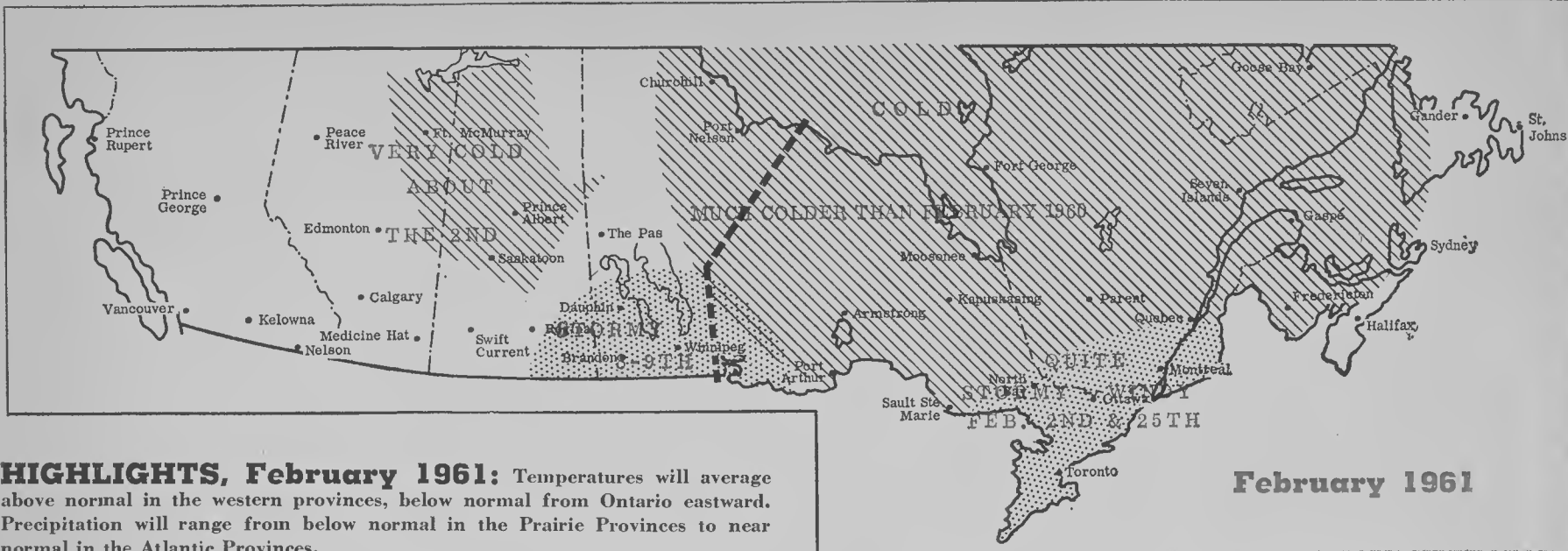
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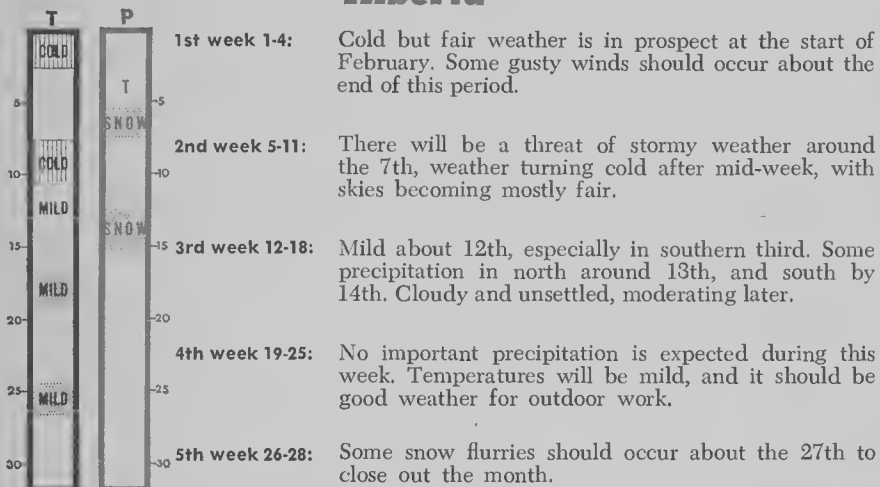
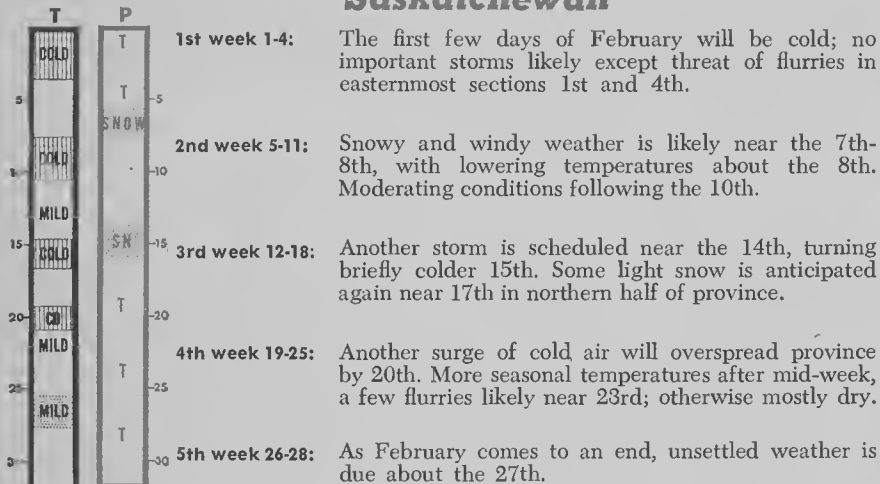
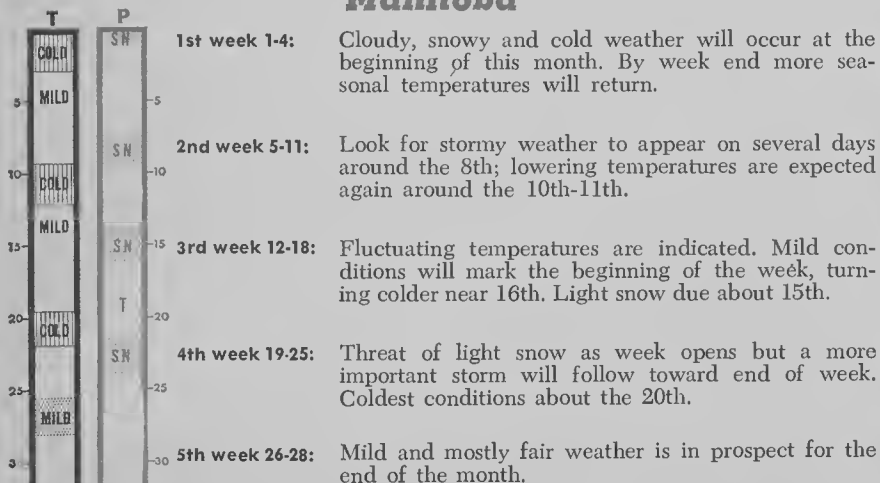
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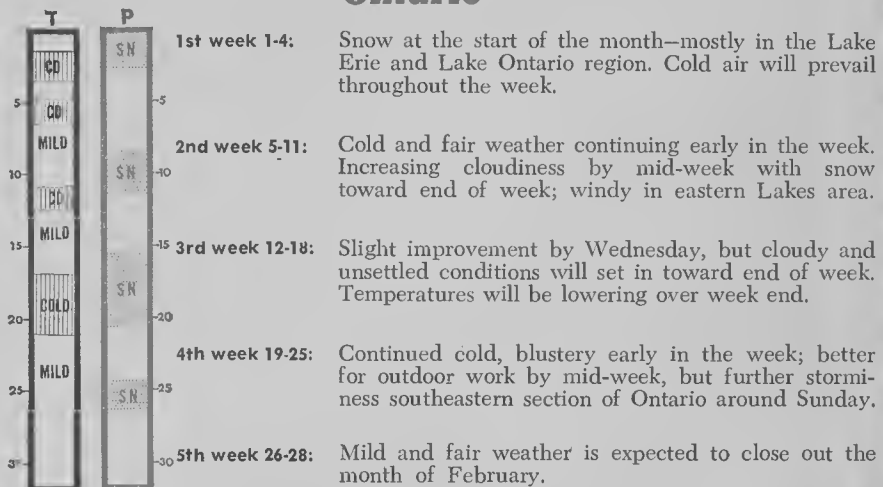
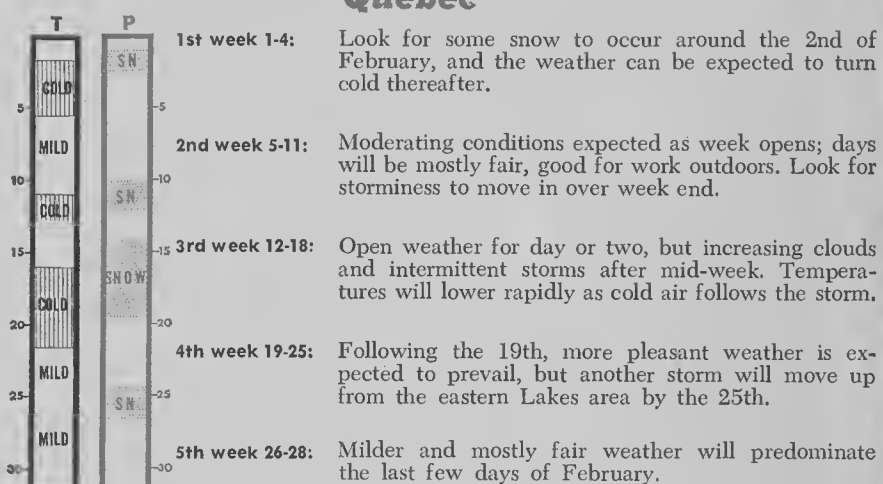
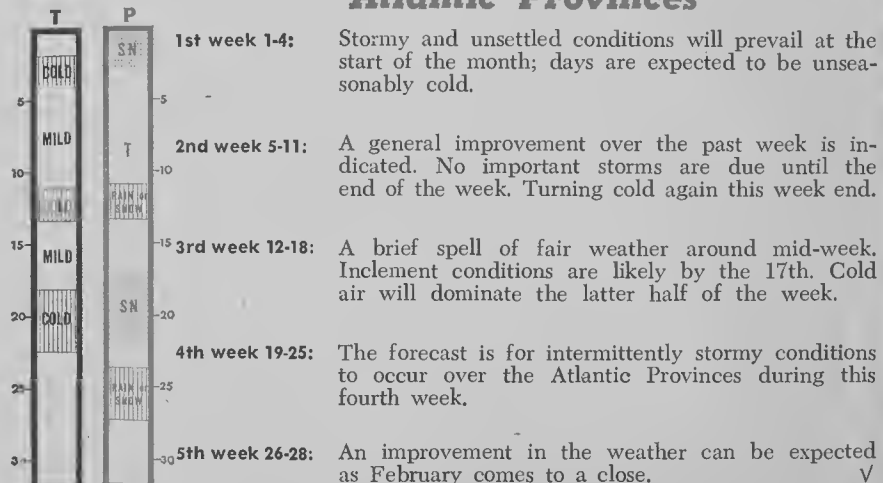
**HIGHLIGHTS, February 1961:** Temperatures will average above normal in the western provinces, below normal from Ontario eastward. Precipitation will range from below normal in the Prairie Provinces to near normal in the Atlantic Provinces.

February 1961

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta****Saskatchewan****Manitoba**

T=Threatening

**Ontario****Quebec****Atlantic Provinces**

T=Threatening

# 1960 Results of Cominco Demonstration Farms Announced

## ALBERTA

### CLYDE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 1 Siegle Bros.

Olli Barley on stubble land was fertilized with 80 lbs. of Elephant Brand 16-20-0 per acre. This application gave an increased yield of 15 bushels per acre over the unfertilized check strip, resulting in a net profit of \$8.11 more per acre after paying the cost of the fertilizer.

On this same farm a long established brome-alfalfa field was fertilized with 150 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. An increased yield of 1.6 tons of hay per acre resulted from this fertilizer application. Valuing the hay at \$20.00 per ton, the use of fertilizer returned an additional \$32.00 per acre—a net profit after deducting the cost of the fertilizer of \$24.92 per acre.

### VERMILION DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 2 H. Stewart

An old stand of brome was fertilized with Elephant Brand Nitraprills at 200 lbs. per acre. The fertilizer application increased the hay yield 1 ton per acre, resulting in an increased profit of \$10.48 after deducting the cost of the fertilizer. Also on this farm a fertilizer treatment of 125 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 on a grass-legume mixture increased the yield by 1 ton per acre. This gave an extra net return of \$12.77 per acre.

Oats seeded on second crop stubble gave an increased return of \$5.12 per acre after paying for a fertilizer application of 125 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. In this demonstration the yield was raised from 67.7 bushels to 88.4 bushels per acre, an increase of 20.7 bushels.

### FORESTBURG DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 3 Bud Tull

At this demonstration farm barley grown on stubble land benefited from an application of 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 16-20-0. The \$1.87 per acre spent on fertilizer returned grain worth \$10.20, a higher profit of \$8.33 per acre.

Also on this farm the yield from a three year old brome-alfalfa field was raised from .53 tons where no fertilizer was used to .97 tons per acre with the application of 150 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. Extra profit after deducting the cost of the fertilizer was \$1.80 per acre.

Yield was raised from 40 to 49 bushels per acre when wheat grown on summerfallow was fertilized with 50 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0. The \$2.61 per acre spent on fertilizer returned extra grain valued at \$10.80 giving an extra profit of \$8.19 per acre.

### CONRICH DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 4 E. W. Johnson

On this farm the fertilizing of barley grown on stubble land gave an increased return of \$19.20 per acre. The treatment consisted of 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills prior to seeding and 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 at seeding time. Yield was increased from 28.5 to 64 bushels per acre. The value of the extra 35.5 bushels was calculated at \$26.63. The cost of the fertilizer was \$7.43.

An application of 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre to an alfalfa-brome mixture increased the yield by 1 ton. Valuing the increase at \$20.00, the extra profit after deducting the fertilizer cost was \$13.53.

Yield of a brome hay field fertilized with 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre was increased by .9 tons per acre giving an extra return of \$11.53 after accounting for the \$6.47 cost of the fertilizer.

During the past season, 16 prairie farmers worked closely with Cominco District Supervisors in carrying out field scale demonstration work with Elephant Brand fertilizers. The results of this demonstration work using recommended application rates on cereals, grassland, flax, rape seed and grass seed crops are summarized on this page.

### VULCAN. DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 5 D. G. "Pat" Walker.

Despite damage due to hail Redwood flax fertilized with 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 16-48-0 per acre yielded 2.6 bushels more than when not fertilized. Yield was increased from 12.0 bushels to 14.6 bushels, giving an extra profit due to fertilizer of \$4.45 per acre after deducting the cost of fertilizer.

A three year old brome-crested wheat grass mixture was fertilized with 150 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. The hay yield from the fertilized acreage was 1.1 tons compared to .4 tons from the check strip. The increased yield due to fertilizer was valued at \$14.00, resulting in a profit of \$7.55 per acre after accounting for the fertilizer cost.

## Saskatchewan

### PRINCE ALBERT DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 6 R. J. Bibby

A June 3rd seeding of barley on 3rd crop land that was fertilized with 85 lbs. of Elephant Brand 23-23-0 per acre returned \$7.97 more profit per acre. The \$4.51 spent for the fertilizer application increased the yield from 26.6 to 42.2 bushels per acre.

A broadcast application of 90 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills prior to seeding and 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre at seeding time boosted the yield of green feed oats on this farm by .43 tons per acre. The extra feed was valued at \$8.17 returning a profit of \$2.05 over the cost of the fertilizer.

### LAKE LENORE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 7 Max Forester

Despite relatively dry conditions on this farm, the yield of Registered Thatcher Wheat on fallow was raised 4.9 bushels per acre when fertilized with 40 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. This gave an increased benefit of \$4.76 per acre after deducting the cost of the fertilizer.

At the same farm, yield of Certified Montcalm barley was increased from 44.4 bushels to 49.6 bushels through the application of 70 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre. After deducting the cost of the fertilizer an extra profit of \$1.46 per acre was realized, despite the dry weather conditions.

The yield of Arlo rape seed on second crop land was increased 105 lbs. per acre with a treatment of 80 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. The value of the increase was calculated at \$5.25. It resulted in a profit due to fertilizer of \$1.81 per acre.

### NIPAWIN DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 8 Arnold T. Wallington

\$12.28 more profit occurred when Hannchen barley seeded on stubble land was fertilized with 140 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0. 45.8 bushels were harvested from each fertilized acre compared to 19.9 bushels per acre from the check — a 25.9 bushel increase. When only a 70 lb. application of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 was used on this same field profit was \$6.11.

On third crop land, Hannchenbarley fertilized at the rate of 110 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 returned an extra benefit of \$10.09 per acre.

Fertilizing a Climax Timothy seed crop with Elephant Brand Nitraprills at the rate of 140 lbs. per acre proved

very profitable on this farm. The \$6.16 invested in fertilizer returned \$64.02 worth of additional seed, or a net profit of \$57.86 per acre. The seed was Foundation Stock valued at 33c per lb. but even at commercial prices, the 194 lb. increase would have returned a nice profit over the cost of the fertilizer.

### GRANDORA DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 9 A. E. Smuda

Even though hot, dry weather prevailed at this location during the growing season a treatment of 165 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand Nitraprills increased the hay yield of a grass-alfalfa mixture by .70 tons per acre. The value of this extra hay after deducting the cost of the fertilizer amounted to \$4.62 per acre. Where only 100 lbs. of Elephant Brand Nitraprills was applied to a brome field an extra yield of only .29 tons resulted. Both Wheat and barley planted on fallow land were fertilized at the rate of 33 lbs. per acre with Elephant Brand 11-48-0. Yield increases were 4.2 bushels and 5.0 bushels per acre respectively. A net return of \$3.29 per acre from the wheat and \$2.00 per acre from the barley (after deducting the fertilizer cost) was recorded.

### BALCARRES DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 10 Louis Sharp

Wheat seeded on stubble and fertilized with 60 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre yielded 44.7 bushels compared to a 38.3 bushels per acre when unfertilized. The extra 6.4 bushels gave a profit of \$4.80 per acre after deducting the \$2.88 cost for fertilizer.

As in the previous case, hot dry weather during the growing season prevailed at this farm location. Despite this, fertilized barley returned \$5.16 more per acre than did the check. Yield was raised from 30 bushels to 42 bushels per acre by applying 80 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 per acre.

### SALT COATS DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 11 Neal Bros.

Thirty two pounds per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 applied to wheat grown on fallow land increased yield from 22.2 bushels to 27.5 bushels per acre. Estimating the value of the extra 5.3 bushels at \$6.36 and the cost of the fertilizer at \$1.72 gives an increased profit of \$4.64 due to the use of fertilizer.

On the same farm a net return of \$1.40 per acre occurred when oats on stubble land was fertilized with 50 lbs. of Elephant Brand 16-20-0 per acre. The yield of oats was increased from 37.1 bushels to 44.0 bushels per acre.

The above results were obtained despite extremely dry weather.

## MANITOBA

### GILBERT PLAINS DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 12 A. V. Puchalski

Under dry conditions 60 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 on fallow wheat increased the yield by 9.5 bushels. And the calculated net return was \$8.25 per acre.

On this same farm the response of a stubble barley crop to an application of Elephant Brand 16-20-0, at 80 lbs. per acre, was disappointing. However, the investment of \$3.20 per acre was not lost and a small profit of \$0.32 per acre was realized in the face of adverse growing conditions.

### DELORAINÉ DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 13

Gordon W. Holden

The use of fertilizer on wheat, barley and a Crested Wheat Grass seed crop proved highly profitable on this farm — an increased return of \$13.89, \$14.85 and \$11.15 per acre being realized from fertilizing these crops.

Fifty lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 increased fallow wheat yield by 13.9 bushels per acre. Seventy five lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 raised barley seeded on wheat stubble land from 20.9 bushels to 45.8 bushels per acre. One hundred forty three more lbs. per acre of Crested wheat grass seed was harvested where 120 lbs. of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 was applied.

### MEADOWS DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 14

John Hoas

Selkirk wheat on fallow was fertilized with 60 lbs. of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 per acre. The 11.2 bushels increase per acre was valued at \$13.44 accounting for an extra profit of \$10.07 after deducting \$3.37, the cost of the fertilizer.

The yield of Montcalm barley sown on second crop land was increased 16.5 bushels per acre by an application of 65 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 16-20-0, giving estimated profit of \$11.79 per acre after paying the \$2.61 cost of the fertilizer.

A brome-alfalfa mixture was fertilized with 150 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 16-20-0. Only one cut was taken but the fertilizer treatment increased the first cutting hay yield .49 tons per acre. Valuing hay in this area at \$15.00 this treatment gave a return of \$0.84 per acre over the fertilizer cost. This field was used as pasture for the balance of the season.

A June grass pasture fertilized at the rate of 175 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0 resulted in a greatly increased stock carrying capacity over the unfertilized area.

### FRANKLIN DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 15

Walter A. MacDonald

Despite a shortage of moisture during the growing season fertilizing wheat grown on fallow and on stubble land proved profitable on this farm. An application of 50 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 11-48-0 to the fallow wheat gave an increased profit of \$11.29 per acre. Yield of the wheat on stubble fertilized with 70 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 16-20-0 was increased from 22.4 to 27.0 bushels resulting in a profit of \$2.72 per acre above the \$2.80 fertilizer cost.

### GRAYSVILLE DEMONSTRATION FARM No. 16

T. J. Stow and Sons

It was demonstrated on this farm that it is profitable to fertilize crops on stubble land. A net profit of \$10.73 and \$7.12 per acre occurred from fertilizing wheat and oats seeded on stubble land. An application of 70 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 23-23-0 costing \$3.67 returned wheat valued at \$14.40. On the oats, yield was raised 21.3 bushels per acre by investing \$3.53 per acre for an application of Elephant Brand 27-14-0.

On this farm the value of the extra hay yield was calculated at \$3.30 per acre when a grass-legume mixture was fertilized with 190 lbs. of Elephant Brand 16-20-0.

While actual yield determinations were not taken on silage corn fertilized with 100 lbs. per acre of Elephant Brand 27-14-0, the farm owner estimated that yield was at least 15 tons per acre.



# Editorials

## New Feed Mill Regulations

THE Canadian Wheat Board has recently issued an order permitting western feed mills which complete an agreement with the Board to buy, and 1960-61 delivery permit holders to deliver to such mills, wheat, oats, and barley outside the delivery quota regulations. The grains so acquired will be purchased at prices negotiated with the permit holders, and must be resold by the mills solely in the form of prepared or processed feedstuffs within the province in which the mill is situated.

Strong protests have been made to the Government against the order in both Western and Eastern Canada. Those who oppose the order, claim it is a threat to the whole system of orderly marketing of western grains, and a first step toward the destruction of the CWB. They want the order rescinded. We doubt whether such an extreme position can be justified.

In the first place the protests are a reflection on the members of the Wheat Board who are in a better position than anyone else to estimate the effects of their action. If they feared the disastrous effects that have been predicted as a result of the new regulations, surely they could not have been persuaded to issue them.

Secondly, the new order is not as far reaching in its application as it might at first appear. Prior to this order there were 182 feed mills in Western Canada. Sixty of these mills were bound by elevator contracts to buy all their feed grain requirements at CWB prices, and within the quota regulations. In contrast, the other 122 mills, because they did not hold elevator contracts with the Board, were free to

buy their grain requirements at whatever prices they could negotiate with farmers. And while they were subject to the quota regulations, they were, in essence, immune from them, since they were not strictly enforceable. Therefore, as a result of the new order, the only change which has been brought about is that the 60 elevator-contract mills will now be able to operate on the same basis as the non-contract mills did prior to the order, insofar as purchases of feed grain requirements are concerned.

THE third point to be made is that no one can provide any evidence to show that the quota regulations, as applied at country elevators, have been weakened in any way in recent years. Surely if the act of feed mills buying their requirements outside the quotas was going to undermine the quota system, some indication of it would have become apparent by now. After all, 122 of the 182 mills have had the opportunity of doing just that for several years. The switching of the other mills to this basis of operation can scarcely be of sufficient importance to alter the situation materially. The reason is that the amount of grain handled by feed mills annually—estimated at between 3 and 7 million bushels—is too small in relation to the total grain crop each year to have an undermining effect.

Still another point at issue is that farmers, with surplus grain over available quotas at country elevators, have always had the right to sell such grain at negotiated prices outside the quota regulations, either directly to feeders, or indirectly through intermediaries such as auto-

mobile, machine and other agencies, and retail stores. The exact amount of grain merchandized in this way is not known, but it is thought to be far in excess of the amounts purchased by feed mills. It is difficult to understand under what logic it can be claimed that one farmer selling his surplus grain to a feeder, without regard to Board prices or quotas, is not weakening the system of orderly marketing, while another farmer who sells surplus grain to feed mills is doing so. If there is, indeed, any threat to orderly marketing of western grain, it is in the large volume annually sold for feed purposes in the total non-Board market.

FINALLY, of course, there are the questions of justice and equity from the standpoint of law enforcement. Under the former CWB regulations, one farmer could sell grain through a merchant to livestock feeders, without regard to Board prices or quotas, and would be within the law. Another farmer who sold grain at non-Board prices to a feed mill would be breaking the law. In addition, feed mills operated by elevator companies under agreement with the Board were at a considerable competitive disadvantage to those operated by anybody else, because they were obliged to buy their feed grain requirements at Board prices and within the quota regulations, while the other mills did not. The new order discontinues this discrimination on both counts.

The Wheat Board was obviously faced with a difficult situation. It recognized the discriminatory features of its regulations and decided, therefore, to try the plan outlined in the new order until the end of the 1961 crop year. In the meantime, the Board will have a record of what the feed mills have been doing. If it is felt at the end of the trial period that the new regulations are in any way dangerous, they can then be rescinded. Even if this becomes necessary, the Board will be in no worse position with respect to quota enforcement than it was prior to issuing the order. V

## Incredible Politics

THE Diefenbaker Government has been responsible for some good, and some not so good, farm policy measures since coming to power. When, in our opinion, policy has been in the right direction, we have said so. The opposite is also true. However, it is not the policies we wish to note here, but rather an accumulation of attitudes and approaches by the present Government to farm policy which we find disturbing.

Here are some examples of what has happened. On more than one occasion the former Minister of Agriculture in the Diefenbaker Government, the Hon. D. S. Harkness, requested the full co-operation of farm people "to voluntarily abstain from producing beyond the capacity of Canadians to consume, and of our ability, in the present world situation, to export." He said that unless overproduction was avoided in this way, prices set under the Agricultural Stabilization Act could not be maintained. It seemed that Mr. Harkness was implying there was nothing wrong with the Government's price legislation. Prices set by the Government were not too high to be an incentive to overproduction—farmers just produced too much. In other words, it was the farmers' fault and responsibility when the price stabilization legislation did not work.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker's actions are indicative of another approach. He has said, both in and out of the House of Commons, that farm policies implemented by his Government have not been appreciated enough by certain farm groups. Reporting in *The Voice of the Farmer*, on the September meeting of the Western Liaison Committee with Mr. Diefenbaker, R. Usick wrote: "After being admonished for their criticism, farm leaders

were warned about future government policies. The inference was apparent: if there is no appreciation for government action, there will be no government action. But to make it bluntly clear to the assembled farm leaders, the Prime Minister said, 'If there is no pay-off, there are no payments'."

The most recent example of the Government's attitude was given by the new Minister of Agriculture at the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union annual meeting. The Hon. Alvin Hamilton, in discussing the work of the Advisory Committee to the Agricultural Stabilization Board, which is made up of farmers, had this to say: "I intend to ask their opinion of several alternative courses to be followed. In return for accepting their advice, I naturally will expect their support in making our decisions and policies known and understood by the farmer."

THERE are several things wrong with these statements. Indeed, they are almost incredible and certainly in bad taste.

Any government must accept full and exclusive responsibility for the policy decisions it makes. A government will be quick to take credit when its policies turn out well. It must also assume the blame when they turn out badly. The government cannot get away with laying the blame at the doorstep of farmers when policies go wrong, either by implication or association, or in any other way. In this context it is beside the point whether farmers have asked for the policies adopted, or to what extent farmers are responsible for solving their own problems.

Mr. Diefenbaker, the great champion of human rights and dignity, should be ashamed of stooping to childish and unstatesmanlike threats in order to achieve his ends. Democracy

has sunk to a low ebb if, in order to obtain good government, farm people or other groups in our society must first assure the party in power that they will refrain from criticizing its policies or the way in which these are executed. Perhaps we have been living under the misapprehension that a cardinal principle of democratic government and a democratic society was the right to oppose and to offer criticism. In fact, we have been led to believe that this was part of the process of arriving at good government in a democracy. Muzzling people by threat smacks too much of gangland tactics. It should not be tolerated.

Finally, the present Government, or any other for that matter, has little hope of putting farmers or their spokesmen in its pocket as a trump card for the next election. There is agreement in farm circles on the broad objectives of farm policy, but there are frequent disagreements on how to achieve these objectives. To assume farm people are so united that a political party can garner their support by giving them what their organizations ask for, is fallacious and, moreover, renounces the government's responsibility to the nation as a whole. What is good for farmers, or fishermen, or labor, or businessmen, is not necessarily good for the nation.

We are not so naive as to think that political parties can be elected to power without support on a fairly broad basis, but surely that support should depend on their ability to provide good government, including good farm policy. Let there be an end to the current attempts to guarantee a lack of criticism and unqualified support for farm policies by such other means as deception, threats and relegating the responsibilities for farm policy decisions to other than the elected representatives of the people. V

# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**HOG PRICES** will remain very profitable for first quarter of year. Look for some easing off during second quarter, followed by seasonal price upturn during June and July.

**DON'T EXPECT FLAXSEED PRICES** to change markedly for next 3 or 4 months. At this time it looks like Argentine flax crop may be smaller, but world supplies are large enough to keep prices in check.

**INTEREST IN FEEDER CATTLE** in Western Canada this fall has driven prices up, cutting out some Ontario participation. Many first-time operators will have trouble reaching quality standards, which could mean disappointing profits.

**CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE** exports will get a boost from recent Canadian trade promotion drive. Uniform labeling, continuous supplies and other co-operative promotion schemes could pay dividends.

**OATS PROSPECTS** for important export sales are very poor, indeed. Market is confined largely to domestic use this year. Although supply in Eastern positions appeared gloomy earlier, enough oats have moved to nearly meet requirements.

**PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT EXPORTS** are quite good. European countries are looking to Canada for high quality to mix with their lower quality crop. We're not matching U.S. performance, however, where exports are more than a third above last year's good season.

**MORE MEAT** than ever will be eaten this year throughout the world. Supplies in North America are large and income in economically advanced countries is rising. Countries such as Japan are developing appetites for meat, and while amount per person is still small, consumption has about doubled in 5 years.

**HONEY EXPORTS**, especially to United Kingdom, could benefit from strong co-operative sales promotion drive. Size of crop and prices are little changed from last year's.

**IMPROVED APPLE PRICES** are a result of the small crop--some 15 per cent less than last year's. While crop is, in some cases, moving a little slower than hoped for, no serious problems are expected.

**PICTURE FOR SOYBEANS** shows prices holding firm with just a little lean to the optimistic side. While we do not expect any significant price increase during the season, the rise will be large enough to pay storage costs.

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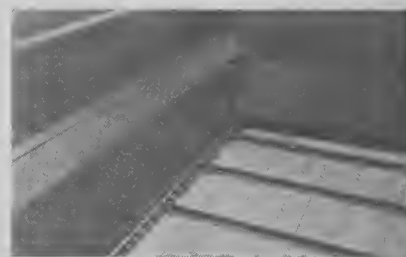
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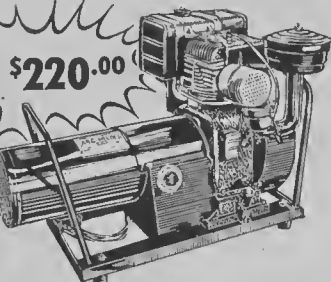
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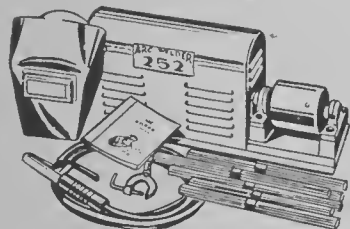
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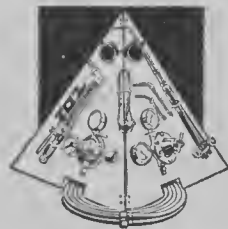
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# What's Happening

## SOLUTION FOUND FOR LAMB IMPORT PROBLEM

Agricultural Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced an agreement with the New Zealand government to limit shipments of New Zealand lamb to Canada during the period our own lambs are going to market. The Southern Dominion has set up an organization known as the New Zealand Meat Export Development Company. All exports to North America are to be by and through this company.

"We pointed out we have no desire to restrict total imports," Mr. Hamilton explained, "that there is in fact a good market here during several months of the year when little or no Canadian lamb is on the market. I'm sure now we can work harmoniously with New Zealand in this matter. If we can conclude a similar agreement with Australia we'll be well on the road to solving this problem which has bothered our own lamb producers for some time."

## NEW EXPORT MARKETS FOR PUREBRED CATTLE

Canadian cattlemen are riding high on a strong demand for their purebred livestock from breeders right around the world. Demand remains good for both dairy and beef animals in the main Canadian export markets: the United States, Venezuela and Mexico. But in recent months other countries have come into the picture as well. Japan, which has not bought cattle from Canada in years, has recently imported a shipment. Czechoslovakia purchased its first group of dairy cows in December, after buying beef cattle some months previously. Rumania, which hasn't been a market for Canadian cattle in the postwar period, bought cattle in quantity in the year just closed. Countries like Cuba are a good market for Canadian cattle, and Columbia is opening up as a market as well.

The work of Canadian breeders in building high quality herds, and of the departments of agriculture officials in protecting the health status of them, is paying off in increased exports.

## ONTARIO EGG MEN PLAN MARKETING BOARD

A proposed egg marketing plan for Ontario cleared its first hurdle when it was approved in principle at a meeting in Toronto of 200 people representing poultry producers, egg grading stations and other branches of the industry. The meeting, called by the Poultry Producers Association, culminated the work of a committee of producers and trade representatives set up by the Ontario government some eight months ago to study the matter and bring forth recommendations.

Next move will be for the producers to devise a marketing plan in detail, at which time another meeting will be called. If it is approved then, it will be voted upon in a

province-wide ballot before being introduced.

Purpose of the plan is to encourage orderly marketing of eggs, promote increased sales, and to provide producers with more accurate and timely production and marketing information.

The plan will be designed to establish minimum wholesale prices in advance (to be in effect for a week at a time) and to establish maximum handling charges. The plan would be drawn up to disrupt as little as possible the present marketing system. It would not interfere with quality control programs, and would leave producers and grading station operators free to choose who they will deal with, as they now are. Committee chairman Tom Robson said the entire industry would have to support the plan if it is to succeed.

## SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL HAS NEW PRESIDENT

C. W. Gibbings, 44, has been elected president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to succeed J. H. Wesson who announced his retirement last fall. A grain farmer from Rosetown, Mr. Gibbings has been second vice-president of the Pool since 1955 and a director since 1952.

He is a 1942 graduate in agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan, and served as a member of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life. Currently, he is also president of the Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company, and a board member of several organizations including Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., Federated Agencies, Regina Exhibition and the Saskatchewan Research Council.

As president of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Mr. Gibbings will assume the leadership of the world's largest grain handling co-operative, with a total membership of 90,000, and operating elevators at 1,090 delivery points in the province.

## EXPORT DRIVE FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Ontario is launching a drive to expand the markets for its farm products. A group of farm leaders and government officials returned from a tour of Britain last fall determined to try to renew the prewar trade relationships between that country and their province. They reported that despite the price problem, a market awaits many Ontario-grown farm products in Britain.

To capture that market, they reported that quality of the food exported must be high, continuity of supply must be assured, and in the case of fresh produce like fruit, the commodity must arrive at a time when it will not clash with produce from other countries.

The group found the British consumers were quite willing to pay profitable prices for peaches shipped on a trial basis during the tour. The group reported there was a ready

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market for Canadian canned cherries for pies, and other canned fruits and vegetables. They saw a distinct possibility of exporting more cheese to Britain. And they found evidence that more tobacco could be sold.

But the group also found that British buyers have no real knowledge of Ontario farm products that are available today, and concluded that a publicity job needs to be done. Several steps have already been taken or planned.

The group believed that joint action between producer groups and processing and handling groups might be required to export commodities like canned fruits and vegetables. To help meet this need, the Ontario government has set up a new Market Development Branch within the Department of Agriculture to encourage and co-ordinate efforts of farm groups and industry to find overseas markets. This new branch will also promote the sale of farm produce to other areas within Canada, and will co-ordinate market research programs in the province.

One immediate project of the new Branch is to develop an exhibit of Ontario-grown food at the London Food Show next spring.

As another move, Ontario House in London is being improved as a show window of Ontario's agriculture, and a full-time agricultural man may be appointed there to help develop and maintain British markets. These steps are intended to supplement the work of the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce.

Agriculture Minister Goodfellow has warned that the program to boost exports can only be successful if Canada does not build barriers against trade. ✓

#### SHEEP INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE

New steps to help stimulate the Canadian sheep industry have been announced by the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture. He disclosed plans for a federal-provincial program of assistance in the cost of transporting commercial ewes and lambs to be kept for breeding purposes, and for the establishment of demonstration flocks at strategic points across the country.

These moves stem from recommendations of the 1958 Sheep Industry Survey Committee. The committee suggested that production needed a shot in the arm, and that the sheep industry has a greater potential for growth than most other livestock.

Aid will be given on the movement of sheep within Western Canada, from Western Canada to Eastern Canada; and from Quebec to the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario, subject to these conditions:

1. The sheep must be purchased by actual producers for breeding.
2. Selection of animals must be approved by the provincial department of agriculture.
3. There must be not fewer than 100 ewes or ewe lambs in any one shipment.
4. Shipping distance must be not less than 200 miles.

To encourage farmers to set up economic sheep units, it is stipulated that the first 100 ewes in a shipment must be distributed in lots of not less than 25 ewes to an individual pro-

ducer. However, if there are more than 100 ewes in a shipment, they may be distributed in lots of less than 25—provided the number delivered to each producer will increase his total breeding flock to not less than 25 ewes.

The Federal Government will contribute up to 50 per cent of the transportation costs. The program cannot go into effect in a province until the necessary provincial authority has been given.

The demonstration flock idea is

designed to develop the commercial aspects of the sheep industry. Data will be obtained on crossbreeding of sheep, which, it is hoped, will lead to the establishment of uniform crossbred ewe flocks in the various areas. Coupled with this will be the collection of valuable information on management practices, production costs, and so forth. The demonstration program will be a means of determining and demonstrating the breed crosses most satisfactory for ewe and market lamb production.

Assistance in the establishment of demonstration flocks will be offered on the basis of a farmer: (1) maintaining a breeding unit considered economic for his particular area; and (2) maintaining a complete record of breeding, production, costs and returns.

Canada's sheep population stands at only about 1.6 million, although federal experts say sheep give greater returns on the investment than any other livestock. ✓



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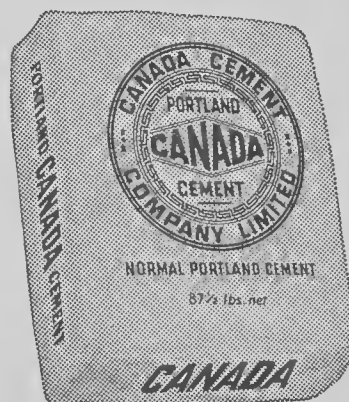
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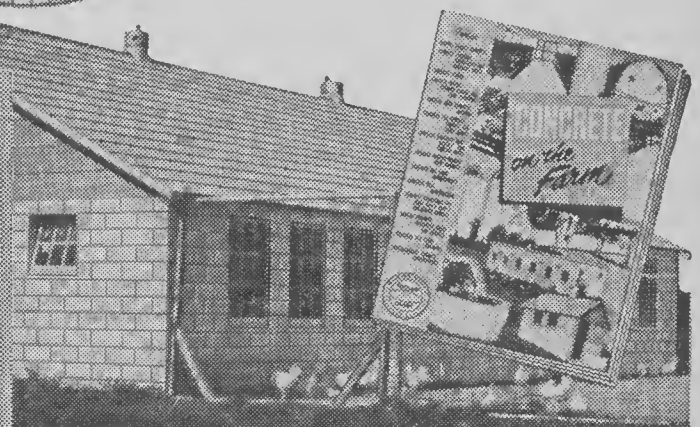
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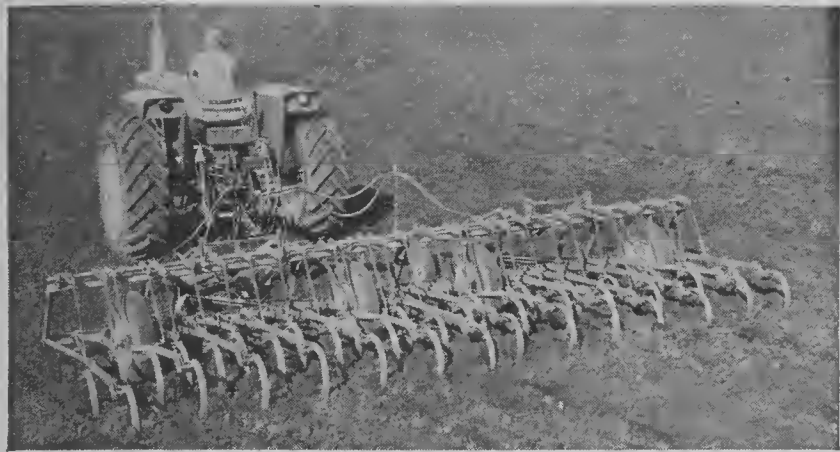
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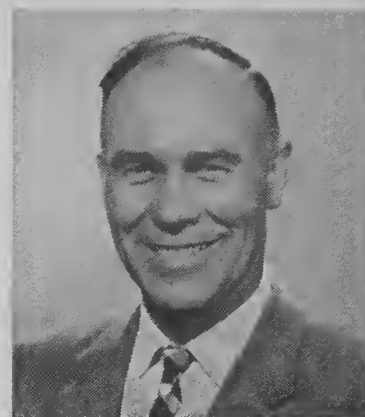
New Oliver 1900, developing over 94 PTO horsepower with a 2-cycle, 4-cylinder GM diesel engine, handles the biggest prairie implements with surprising ease.

# FARM OUTLOOK - 1961

*"The last half of 1961 should see  
a return to confidence and prosperity which we have  
come to regard as our national birthright"*

**by D. R. CAMPBELL**

*Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics,  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph*



Prof. D. R. Campbell

## Points to Note

- Changes in monetary policy this year will bring improvement in employment and national income, with resulting benefits to agriculture.
- General acceptance of price supports as a stability measure rather than a method of raising farm incomes, will tend to make farming less uncertain, less unstable in 1961.
- Price prospects for cattle are little changed from a year ago. Look for strong prices until August, and a weakening next fall.
- For hogs, the great danger lies in excess optimism and overbreeding in 1961, with serious overproduction in the following year.
- For the dairy industry, 1961 is likely to be a year of growing difficulty, almost approaching a crisis.
- Except for a drop in January, egg prices should be good for the first 8 months. Serious overproduction and low prices may develop in the last third of 1961.
- For turkeys, we are likely to have overproduction and low prices develop in the coming year.
- Wheat problems remain as difficult as ever, but marketings may show a modest increase. Feed supplies are adequate. Flaxseed prices are expected to be considerably below the high prices of 1960.

creased, and a further small increase is in prospect for 1961. Meanwhile, the position of the butter industry has continued to deteriorate, and the cheese industry has accumulated record stocks. Four per cent of our record total milk production in 1960 was added to stocks of butter, cheese, and whole milk powder. Four separate price supports—on butter, on cheese, on whole milk powder, and a payment of 25 cents per hundred to non-fluid milk shippers—are shoring up the industry without solving its long-run problems.

In agriculture, attention seems to shift from industry to industry as unfavorable conditions develop. The dairy industry is likely to have more of this attention in 1961. (Please turn overleaf)

As we enter 1961, we find for the first time in 25 years some serious doubts about the position of the Canadian economy. The two recessions of 1953-54 and 1957-58 were regarded as no more than temporary setbacks on an ever-upward climb. But the last half of 1960 has raised serious doubts about the next few years. Our apparent inability to compete in manufacturing with the reborn postwar industries of Germany, Japan, and other countries; the rapid progress of European economic integration; the continuing high levels of Canadian unemployment outside of the service industries—all these raise doubts as to the condition of the Canadian economy in 1961.

The personal disposable income of the average Canadian (what he has available for spending and saving after taxes are paid) increased only 1.6 per cent between 1956 and 1959 if price increases are eliminated. It now looks as if this increase will be wiped out in 1960, and that the average Canadian will have no more disposable income in 1960 than he had in 1956. This is a serious situation!

The causes of our problem are both far and near: far, in the strong competition from imported goods; near, in some complacency about the kind of living we can enjoy and the number of hours we must work. For the past few months the monetary policy of the Bank of Canada has continued to fight inflation when the real enemies were unemployment and the premium on our dollar.

This year should see some changes in monetary policy that will bring an improvement in employment and national income. One of these is lower interest rates, which would discourage borrowing in the United States by provinces, municipalities, and corporations, and would reduce or eliminate the premium on our dollar. Such a development would benefit our export industries, including agriculture, and make it easier for our manufacturers to compete with imports. Rising costs in the booming markets of Western Europe will also have favorable effects on our exports and our manufactures.

Thus, while we will have serious unemployment for the next four months, the worst should then be over. The last half of 1961 should see a return to the confidence and prosperity that we have come to regard as our national birthright.

For agriculture, 1960 was a year of good and bad harvests—good in the sense of above average crops; bad, in the sense of reaping the consequences from the unwise price support policies of the previous year for hogs and eggs. Now that we have more general acceptance of price supports as a stability measure rather than a method of raising farm incomes, we are likely to have a less uncertain, less unstable industry than was the case in 1960.

Agriculture should have almost as good a year in 1961 as in 1960. Higher livestock and poultry income should be enough better than it was in 1960 to offset most of the losses possible in dairying and crops.

In looking over last year's predictions in The Country Guide, I have been pleased (even surprised) that almost every one of them has come true. Let us hope that the same applies in 1961—at least for those favorable to Canadian farmers.

## Dairy Products

FOR the dairy industry, 1961 is likely to be a year of growing difficulty almost approaching a crisis. For a number of years a small decline in the number of milk cows partly offset an increase in output per cow. In 1960, cow numbers in-

## Product Forecasts

### Livestock

**Cattle.** While there hangs over the cattle industry a continuing doubt that consumption—and prices—can be maintained in the face of the present record cattle numbers and further increases expected in 1961, nevertheless, price prospects are little changed from a year ago. On the average, beef prices in Canada should be about one dollar per hundredweight lower than in 1960. Since feeder cattle prices have been \$1.50 to \$2 lower in recent months, cattle feeding is likely to be at least as profitable as last year.

Cattle numbers on the continent have increased rapidly since 1958 and will increase, but at a slower rate, in 1961 and probably 1962. With less pork available in Canada in the first half of 1961, beef consumption could easily rise to meet any increase in marketings. Fortunately, exports of feeders to the United States, which were slow all year, picked up considerably late in 1960 and will help our prices. Look for strong prices until August, perhaps with a peak of about \$23 to \$23.50 for good slaughter steers in Toronto, weakening next fall to about \$21 to \$21.50 per hundred.

**Hogs.** The past year began with uncertainty

about prices and the operation of the deficiency payment program. For a time we had the lowest prices for hogs in the last decade. Then, we saw a recovery of both prices and confidence on the part of producers. Marketings fell off drastically and prices rose for the last half of the year.

For 1961 prices should be about \$29 to \$30 (Grade A, Toronto) in January and February, dip to about \$25 in March and April and rise again seasonally in June and July to about \$30. Thereafter, it is less easy to be confident about prices because the extent of our increase in breedings is not clear. Indications are that marketings next fall will be heavier and bring prices down to about \$24 to \$25 in Toronto. The great danger comes from excess optimism and overbreeding in 1961, with serious overproduction in 1962. If past experience is a guide, this is likely to occur.

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In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

**Take a look at the WHAT'S NEW column, page 34. There is likely a new product you could use.**

(Continued from preceding page)

**Creamery butter.** Last year's outlook statement in these columns continues to apply, "the price level of 64 cents, which is 107 per cent of the 10-year average, is obviously well above the 'supply and demand' price." Consumption in 1960 was about 5 per cent below 1959 and 11 per cent below 1957 in spite of our steadily increasing population. Stocks are at an all-time record and would be considerably higher were it not for the subsidized export of 13 million pounds a year ago and a transfer of the equivalent of 10 million pounds of butter into whole milk powder, now under government support. Margarine consumption increased almost 10 per cent in 1960.

How much longer we can afford to maintain butter prices and watch consumption decline is a question which must be answered soon. More and more consumers are being weaned away (perhaps permanently) from butter to margarine by the difference in prices. The long-run effects are obviously serious. A change in support levels and methods can be expected soon, perhaps in 1961.

**Cheese.** Production was high in 1960 and stocks are at record levels. The outlook for 1961 is for prices at or very near the floor price of 32 cents for Ontario cheese.

**Concentrated Milk Products.** Government purchase and export of whole milk powder has increased stocks considerably, but relieved some of the pressure on other products. Skim milk stocks are now at desirable levels following the great difficulties of two years ago. Concentrated milk products will be under pressure for most of 1961, but prospects are similar to those of one year ago. World milk production and competition are expected to increase again in 1961.

### Poultry Products

**Eggs.** With the exception of a seasonal dip in January, egg prices should be good for the first eight months of 1961. The replacement hatch in 1960 was down about 12 per cent from 1959. This should more than offset the effects of keeping laying fowl for longer periods, of increasing production per bird, and of declining exports. A trend late

in 1960 toward increased settings threatens to give serious overproduction and low prices for the last third of 1961 and into 1962.

**Broilers.** The broiler industry experienced another big increase in 1960 (about 7 per cent over 1959), but this is the smallest percentage increase in its history. Continued growth at a steady rate is to be expected. The broiler industry has become much more stable in recent years. Prices in the first quarter should be somewhat higher than in the last half of 1961.

**Turkeys.** In 1959 we had overproduction and low prices; in 1960 we had cutbacks in production and good prices. If the usual production psychology applies, we are likely to have overproduction and low prices again in 1961. In the United States, from which we import about 30 per cent of our hatching eggs, farmers intend to keep 23 per cent more turkeys for breeding. Look for lower prices in both the United States and Canada for most of 1961.

### Grains and Feed

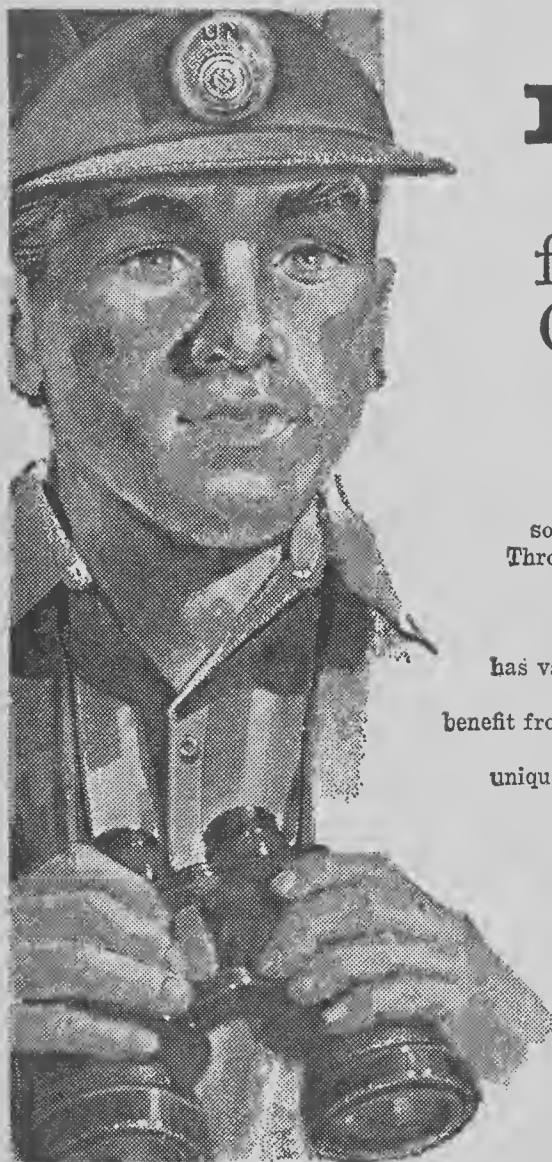
**Wheat.** The wheat problem remains as difficult as ever. Stocks in the four main exporting countries—United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina—were up 9 per cent at August 1 over a year earlier, and have established another new record. The United States, our main competitor, expects to have a carryover of 1,525 million bushels by next July 1. This is up 200 million from last year and 650 million bushels over three years earlier.

Western Europe is likely to increase her imports in the coming year and to be interested in our high quality wheat. On the other hand, the U.S. Treasury remains our strongest competitor in Asia and other importing areas, and this competition is unlikely to diminish. Canadian exports declined from 295 million bushels in 1958-59 to 278 million in 1959-60. In 1961 there should be a very modest increase, perhaps to 285 million bushels.


**Feed.** Supplies are more than adequate to meet the needs of our livestock. The net supply of feed grain is down about 2 per cent but the number of grain-consuming animal units is down 7 per cent from last year. Our supply of grain per animal unit is 2 per cent above the average of the last 10 years. Obviously no problem of total supply is in evidence.

**Corn.** Supplies of corn and other feeds in the United States continue to increase. The supply of corn for 1960-61 is about 25 per cent above the average of 1954-58, and the U.S. support level has been reduced by 6 cents to a national average of \$1.06 per bushel. We can expect a slight decline of 3 to 6 cents per bushel in Canadian prices.

**Oilseeds.** Soybean supplies and prices in the United States are expected to be about the same as last year. Little change is to be expected in Canadian prices. Flaxseed prices in Canada and the United States are expected to be considerably below the high prices of last year. V



## LOOK to a fine future in Canada's Army!

 Much of the esteem in which Canada is held throughout the free world has been won for her by Canadian troops overseas—second to none as professional soldiers and able representatives of their country. Through their service in United Nations contingents and their contribution to NATO they play an important world role in helping preserve the peace. Today the Canadian Army has vacancies for young men of calibre to follow this fine tradition on a career basis. Those selected benefit from first-class training of both mind and body... interesting, varied, well-paid work... unique opportunities for travel and adventure... the constant satisfaction of giving valuable service to their country. If you're between 17 and 25—single and physically fit—get full details today of the fine future that can await you in Canada's Army of the sixties.

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Please send me detailed information on Army careers.

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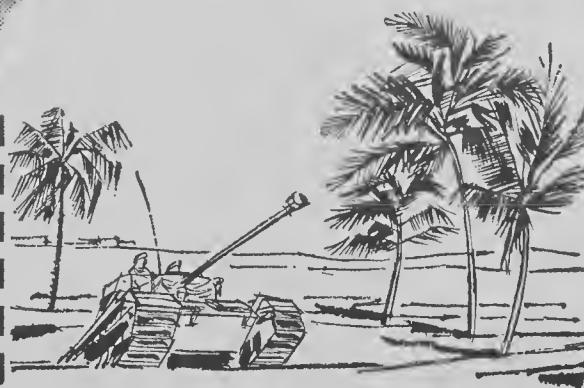
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Age \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Last School Grade Successfully Completed \_\_\_\_\_

CGJ E60-41





# TREFOIL

by **DON BARON**



*His cattle prefer trefoil hay to alfalfa, says R. M. McVicar, an Ottawa district farmer. This field has yielded well for 5 years.*

## Forage with a Future

*Trefoil was called a poor-land crop, but it's replacing red clover and even alfalfa in some places*



*Ag. rep. Felix Millette (left) says trefoil does well at North Bay. He is seen with Carr Souter.*

ONLY a few years ago chemical herbicides spelled the doom of those flaming yellow fields of wild mustard that tormented so many farmers across the country each summer. Now, fields of yellow are coming back. But this time, things will be different. The yellow belongs to the blossom of one of the best new forage crops to arrive on the scene in years. Birdsfoot trefoil is its name.

Trefoil has been seeded in dribs and drabs on a few farms for a decade. Most of it went into pastures that were relegated to the back of the farm. It got little care, but often its persistence and hardiness enabled it to survive. The pattern now is changing. In the past couple of years, seed has become more plentiful, prices more moderate, and farmers are taking another look at the plant. They are seeing it do some spectacular things.

Dairy farmer Don MacDonald has been experimenting with trefoil for 10 years. At present, he has 200 acres of trefoil hay and pasture established on his Wolfe Island, Ont., farm. "Its palatability and feeding value are astonishing," he says. He took his 30-cow herd off good grass pasture last summer, put them into a field of trefoil, and milk production climbed 170 pounds.

Beefman Bill Berry of Manotick reports he can fatten steers without silage, as long as he has good trefoil hay and a little grain. Add the facts that trefoil doesn't cause bloat when grazed off; it has fine stems that are more easily cured for hay than alfalfa; it is later maturing than alfalfa so it will make higher quality hay even when cut later than alfalfa, and Berry wonders why more farmers don't replace some of their alfalfa stands with this crop.

The plant won new prominence this winter when the champion hay sample at the Royal Winter Fair was found to include some of it.

One grower tallied up what he knew about the plant, and predicted it is going to do as much for haymaking as the hay conditioner has.

WITH 10 years of experience to look back on, Don MacDonald agrees that trefoil really is a surprising crop. It seems to sneak up on you when you grow it, he says. It's a slow starter, and you can have it around for three or four years before realizing how good it is. He recalls buying

his first trefoil seed in New York state 10 years ago during a crop improvement tour, after seeing a bit of it growing at Cornell University. He paid \$1.65 a pound for 10 pounds of it. The legume grew so well for him that he began to harvest seed, and now has nearly 200 acres of it.

He says trefoil is a superb hay and pasture plant. It persists where other plants won't, and the cattle love it. MacDonald admits he hasn't limed or fertilized his trefoil stands, even the ones that have been down for 10 years. "If I had treated these fields better, the results would have been even more spectacular," he concludes.

Actually, trefoil is catching on with farmers. Thousands of acres were seeded to it in Ontario and Quebec in 1959 and 1960. It was officially recommended for use in northern Ontario for the first time last year. Researchers are working with the crop in the Maritime Provinces as well, and a few growers there have established stands. At the 1960 Charlottetown Fall Fair, the champion hay sample included some trefoil.

FORAGE crops specialist Doug Parks, of the Kemptville Agricultural School, says trefoil is the best pasture legume available today. It's good for hay, too, and it's the only perennial legume we have which will persist under average conditions. He has seen stands that were still vigorous 13 or 14 years after being seeded. Alfalfa won't do that.

"Trefoil will extract the fertility out of the soil, even if the fertility is low," explains Parks. "That's why it will persist, once it becomes established. But if the crop is looked after, it has a surprising potential."

He has seen yields of 4½ tons of hay per acre in 2 cuts. He admits trefoil is a slow starter. It won't yield as much as alfalfa in the first couple of years after being seeded. But he says it will probably catch up to alfalfa in total yield within 5 years, and it will still be going strong when alfalfa is done.



*During one of the driest seasons on record, the MacDonald herd had good trefoil grazing in 1960.*

What is the place of trefoil on the farm today?

Parks says that since alfalfa will outyield it for a couple of years, alfalfa should be seeded in short-term forage stands, where it is adapted.

But, he says, trefoil should be seeded on fields where alfalfa doesn't thrive, for it's much better and more persistent than red clover. It should also be seeded on fields that will be left in forage for several years—where alfalfa tends to fade out.

The big weakness of trefoil is that it lacks seedling vigor. According to Doug Parks if you seed it with a nurse crop like oats, and try to get a big crop of oats off the field, you will set back the trefoil.

Recommended mixture in Ontario is 7 or 8 pounds of trefoil along with 4 pounds of Climax timothy—another late maturing plant. If you are using a nurse crop, you should seed it lightly, and



*Don MacDonald (r.) shows A. O. Keyes some of excellent trefoil hay on his Wolfe Island farm.*

graze it off, or ensile it. The other alternative is to seed the trefoil with no nurse crop at all in order to get a crop of trefoil the first year.

Recommended varieties are Empire, which is a good hay plant, and is satisfactory for pasture too, and Viking, which is an upright type, especially good for hay.

Parks says the trefoil must be inoculated with a good nitroculture just before seeding. Then, prepare a fine firm seedbed. Don't harrow the field, for the seeds are small, he says. Cultipack it, to set the seed, or hope for a good rain. Use fertilizer to assure a good catch.

In the Maritimes, a cool-climate area, establishing a stand of the crop may be even more difficult. Dr. Bill Warren of the Nappan Experimental Station, says that trefoil should be seeded in July when the soil is warmest, and that a very heavy treatment of the seed with inoculum should be made.

# Home Towns Get Down to Business

by RICHARD COBB

*As industries seek new locations and the pattern of farming changes, Manitoba hopes to spread the opportunities*

A GRAIN and beef farmer is tending machines that make nylon stockings. Farm girls are catching a bus into town each day and working at a headwear factory. A rural community raised \$65,000 in small amounts and bought a disused airport. These are glimpses of the pattern that is emerging, as the West continues its evolution from fur trading to homesteading, from straight grain growing to mixed farming, and into the present era of more specialized farms and small industries.

Rather than leave this Prairie upheaval to run blindly on its course, Manitoba has launched a regional development plan which is unique in North America. As the first step, the Department of Industry and Commerce has divided the province into seven regions. Each region is being surveyed to discover what human and natural resources are available, and what are the prospects for economic development. The results are to be presented to the people in the regions, so that they can decide what, if anything, they want to do to develop their resources.

Each community maps its own future. Whether it decides to make adjustments in its agriculture, or to develop industries, it can count on advice and guidance from the departments of Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, or Mines and Natural Resources. But decisions are made at the community level.

Hon. Gurney Evans, minister of industry and commerce, has said that one of Manitoba's most urgent needs is decentralization of industry and the development of secondary industry in rural parts of the province. He believes there are very few communities that are not interested in securing one or more industries, because they know that these mean new employment for their citizens, payrolls that will add to the business activity and general prosperity of the community, and additional markets locally for the products of Manitoba farms, and other raw materials.

WILL it work? One year ago, Carberry was a pleasant but unremarkable town at the center of an agricultural community in south-central Manitoba. Then the people formed a community development corporation and sold shares in it worth \$65,000 throughout the Carberry and North Cypress districts. Six months ago, they acquired a disused airport with six hangars, numerous smaller buildings, roads, runways, and

## Manitoba's Regional Development Program

- ★ Regional surveys of province seek out resources that could be developed in each district.
- ★ Agriculture, industry, business and tourism are the four dimensions of community development.
- ★ Community Development Corporations enlist local support for projects; offer incentives to industries.
- ★ Manitoba Development Fund and the Industrial Development Bank make loans for community projects.
- ★ Decisions are made at the community level; provincial government departments offer help as needed.
- ★ The development program is intended to benefit everyone in the province — both urban and rural communities.

an excellent water supply. Within 2 weeks they had sold a hangar as a storage shed for Carberry Farms, a recently formed group that is leasing 300 acres to grow potatoes (a new crop for the area). They are experimenting with onion and carrot production too.

Soon afterwards, two more hangars were sold to Stramit Ltd., a company making structural wallboard from straw. This company employs 20 local men and buys straw from farmers at \$12 a ton. In another part of the airport, two H-buildings are being used by a young farmer, Hector Swanson, to house 12,000 broilers. He has another building for 800 breeding birds.

With this ready-made industrial site, Carberry is making a bid for more industry, and is particularly interested in potato and vegetable processors. There's still plenty of room at the airport.

The community development corporation, which enabled Carberry to jump at a chance, is another innovation under the provincial plan. There are now 15 of these independent associations formed to promote manufacturing and processing industries in rural communities. A corporation can offer industrial sites or factory buildings to prospective industries. It can finance these developments through local investors, and supplement this with loans from the Manitoba Development Fund or the Industrial Development Bank.

A community corporation is a useful contact agency when an industry considers locating in a community and wants information. It can use its influence to arrange a reasonable tax agreement and adequate services. It can help to establish a

favorable community attitude toward an industry. A corporation may act also as go-between for an industry with local government, labor unions, utilities and transport services.

A COMMUNITY development corporation must be set up as a joint stock company. There can be only one in a given area and it must be approved by the local council.

"You've pretty well got to have a community development corporation if you're going to compete with other towns to attract industry," according to Don McMillan, president of the Carman Chamber of Commerce. His town has not needed to raise capital by this method yet, but it has a corporation all ready when the time comes.

A recent addition to the Carman business scene is Lockwood Graders, a company specializing in equipment for grading and conveying vegetables. The town lies in the Pembina Triangle, where vegetable production is developing rapidly.

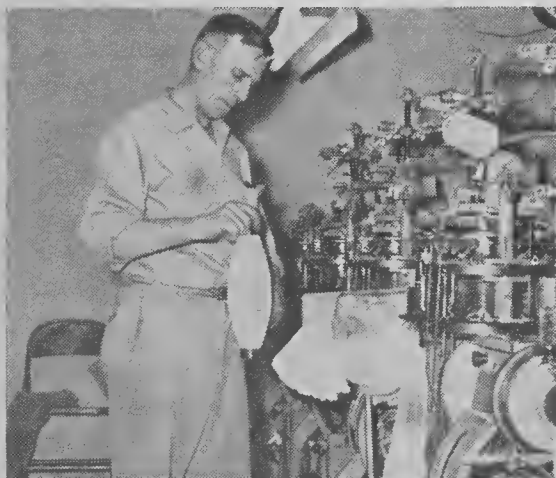
Another of Carman's live industries is prefabricated housing, which is shipped to points on both sides of the international border. Jack Ross, who operates one of the housebuilding companies, is confident that the town has a bright future. He has known young men to quit their jobs in Carman and seek higher wages in Winnipeg. But usually they come back after a while and appear content to settle down since their home town has begun to offer them more opportunities.

A smaller town in the Pembina Triangle, Plum Coulee, has started to lessen Western Canada's dependence on potato imports from the south. Appointing an experienced grower to manage a company, they raised capital to buy potato seed for planting in the spring of 1959. By the following Christmas they had sold \$10 shares in the community to a value of \$45,000, and with a loan of \$40,000 from the Manitoba Development Fund they paid for a storage, grading and washing plant, and equipment to sow and harvest potatoes.

The company contributes up to \$15,000 annually in wages to the town's economy. Local purchases and payments for services, with rentals paid for farm land, have set still more dollars circulating in the community.

A STABLE supply of labor is vital when industries think of moving into a community, says Fred Hamm, president of the Morden Chamber of Commerce. Businesses also want good water supplies and sewers; proper schools, hospitals and recreational facilities; and town planning to make sure that amenities are not spoiled. Industries like "prestige" locations, and will often help to make and keep a town attractive. They need good roads and trucking facilities in most cases. Not least

## HOSIERY



AT TEULON Leonard Jeffrey works at a hosiery plant and still keeps his grain and beef farm.

## HEADWEAR



AT MORDEN girls from neighboring farms work alongside town girls in this headwear factory.

## PLANNING and FINANCING



[Guide photos]

*In conference at the Department of Industry and Commerce (l. to r.) are Eric Sievwright and John Corker, Economic Research Corporation; Roger Truemmer, director of regional development; Len McMurtrie, senior consultant.*

important, businessmen like a town where they are welcome and can count on support.

Morden is a south-central Manitoba town with over 3,000 people and a concentrated farm population surrounding it. Industries include the manufacture of farm equipment, canning, poultry eviscerating, machine shops and mill works, flax straw processing for paper manufacture, bentonite processing, and the Morden Experimental Farm.

But the town is hungry for industry. A little over a year ago, Morden aroused the interest of a Winnipeg manufacturer. He was invited to a banquet and outlined his proposals. The town made counter-proposals and agreed that their community development corporation would erect a factory building and sell it to the company, Dressler Headwear, on a 20-year lease-back agreement. The corporation advertised for employees and helped to set up a training program in the town's curling rink, while the factory was being built. Encouraged by this success, which has provided jobs for 100 people in the district, Morden opened a potato chip factory recently.

**U**P in northeast Manitoba, Ted Sanders and Tom Taylor sold \$500 shares to 42 farmers and local businessmen and formed Roblin Forest Products Ltd. A loan from the Industrial Development Bank helped them to buy cutting equipment, and they started to produce poles, pressure treated by a Swedish process, for telephone and power lines, barns and fences. They employ 10 men in summer, and about 50 in winter, when timber is cut locally.

George Martin, a shoe repairer at Neepawa, started 8 years ago to repair combine and swather canvases. Four years later he was making canvases by hand. One year ago, he bought cutting, stapling and riveting equipment and enlisted his wife, two working partners and another employee to set up a production line. Today, Neepawa Canvas Works sells canvases over a wide area of Canada.

Minnedosa, a close neighbor, has a community development corporation which bought an old railway roundhouse and refitted it for a company that manufactures farm machinery. This means work for 25 local people as the town takes the plunge into the industrial age.

It's not necessary to be big to succeed. That's the attitude in the village of Teulon, in Manitoba's Interlake country. After having a professional survey made, and consulting the Department of Industry and Commerce, Teulon established the first seamless nylon hosiery factory in Western Canada. With William Blackwood as president, local people invested \$30,000 in 10 hosiery knitting machines. They arranged for the Lincoln Hosiery Company to supply the rest of the equipment, the know-how and a market.

The factory was set up in a carpenter's shop, but moved into a new building with 32 more knitting machines as the business flourished. A recent loan from the Manitoba Development Fund increased the machines to 60 and raised output well above 60,000 dozen pairs a year.

Among the 14 employees at Teulon is Leonard Jeffrey, who also farms a half-section. He works

an 8-hour shift on the knitting machines, grows wheat, oats and barley, and manages a small herd of Herefords.

Teulon shows how a small community can attract industry without a special reason, such as the need for local raw materials. What Teulon had to offer was financial support from local investors, with the added inducement of lower operating costs than would apply in a city.

**A**S development moves further north, there will probably be more scope for expanding the tourist industry, especially by providing fishing and hunting facilities. Recreation has already sparked some community ideas. Elkhorn, in western Manitoba, is organizing a museum where a local farmer will exhibit vintage cars, mostly pre-1920, which he has reconditioned. There will be a workshop for him at the museum. A restaurant and park could be added to help lure more tourists from the Trans-Canada Highway.

At St. Lazare, in the northwest, another tourist attraction will be a reconstructed Hudson's Bay Company fort. Residents of the district have been cutting logs and hope to have it ready soon.

While manufacturing and other industries offer alternative employment for some people in rural areas, there is no intention of pushing agriculture into a back seat. In some instances, industry is dependent on farms for raw materials. In others, specialized types of agriculture can be developed to suit the physical conditions and market prospects of a region.

The Pembina Triangle, southwest of Winnipeg, is an example of dual development. Western Canada clearly can use more homegrown vegetables, and the Triangle has suitable soil and ample labor to produce them. The result is a shift away from grain farming, together with the rise of industries to equip the farms, and handle and process their produce.

Here, as elsewhere, Manitoba Department of Agriculture specialists prepare the agriculture sections of regional surveys. Changes in farming are not encouraged unless the conditions are right.

Manitoba's regional development policy is not responsible for all community projects that spring up across the province, nor is it intended to be. But the very existence of such a program makes people development-minded.

Here is a final example. A Winnipeg newspaper carried the story of a toymaker who had immigrated from Yugoslavia. The town of Altona saw its chance, contacted him, and asked the Department of Industry and Commerce to assist them in sizing up the prospects. This has been done, and now it seems that another Manitoba industry will be born. A few years ago, the town might not have considered going into toymaking, or have known how to set about it.

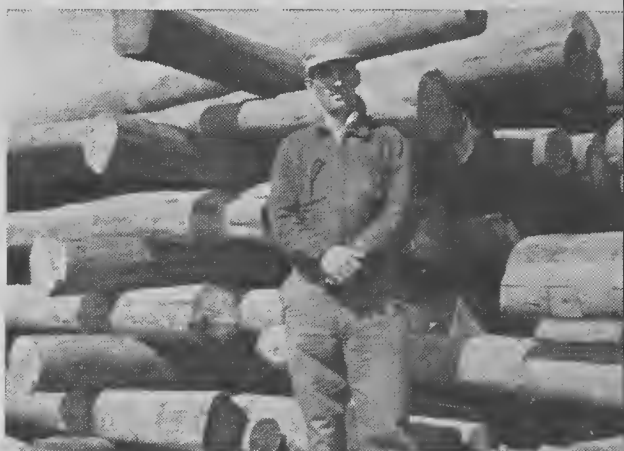
These loose strands are being drawn together and capital is being unearthed in small communities largely because the regional development program exists. From such small beginnings, the industrial age is spreading westward and breathing new life into communities, which may be the cities and larger towns of the future. **V**

## POTATOES



*AT PLUM COULEE potato growing and marketing are giving a boost to the community's economy.*

## TREATED POLES



*AT ROBLIN Ted Sanders is one of the founders of a company producing pressure-treated poles.*

## CANVASES



*AT NEEPAWA Mr. and Mrs. George Martin (r.) and their partners do a brisk business in canvases.*

## WALL BOARD



*AT CARBERRY, a wall board plant is occupying two of the communities' six big airport hangars.*



# HOW TO WELD

by CLIFF FAULKNER



["Twentieth Century" photo]

## First aid and fixing on the farm front



Len Gavel shows a pupil how to use the cutter at the Alberta Institute of Technology and Art.



A farm pupil from Vegreville, Wayne Wasylaski, is cleaning a metal surface before welding it.



Bob Shearer, head of the welding course at the Institute, instructs Wayne in electric welding.

**T**HAT piece of baling wire which did yeoman service in the Thirties is out of date. Today, farm repairs have a neat, professional look. Many farmers have a machine shop complete with modern welding equipment. Often they've taken welding instruction, or have a son who has been to welding school. Some of them even make new equipment to suit their own particular needs. Welding techniques have come a long way since the blacksmith's hammer weld of years ago.

Welding instruction generally includes the two main methods of hand welding—arc (electric) and gas (oxy-acetylene). These are generally taught as two separate courses. Since World War I, various forms of electric welding have dominated the industrial field, but gas welding is still widely used for small jobs and for cutting operations. It has become an essential tool on today's mechanized farm.

Arc welding employs the intense heat (about 6,500°F) of an electric arc to fuse two metal surfaces. Either alternating or direct current of low voltage and heavy amperage can be used. Direct current, supplied by heavy generators, is the most common form. Almost any type of junction between plates can be arc welded. Most satisfactory are the V, double V and U-type of groove weld. Square and flat plates, L-joints and T-joints are possible too, but more skill is needed to make these sufficiently strong. Because of the intense light, arc welders must wear special helmets with dark-colored glass.

In acetylene welding, the flame will produce temperatures as high as 6,300°F by burning the gas with oxygen at nozzle point. First, the acetylene is turned on and lighted at the nozzle, next a stream of oxygen is introduced by opening a second valve. The supply of each gas is then regulated to give a flame of the desired flame type. Iron, steel, aluminum, copper and a variety of bronzes can be welded by this method.

**A**CETYLENE is a heavy, invisible vapor of 93 per cent carbon and 7 per cent hydrogen. The gas is produced from calcium carbide and water. It has a characteristic odor. Unlike oxygen, it cannot be safely compressed in a steel cylinder at a pressure of 2,175 lb. per square inch (at 70°F). If acetylene gas was compressed in an ordinary cylinder at over 15 lb. per square inch pressure it might explode at any time. Because of this, acetylene cylinders are filled with a porous filler such as charcoal, asbestos or corn pith. The filler is then completely saturated with acetone (a wood alcohol by-product) which can dissolve acetylene gas. One volume of acetone will absorb 25 volumes of acetylene gas for every 15 lb. pressure applied. When pressure is released, the acetylene gas is released too. Pressure in an acety-

### Eight Tips for Safety

1. Oxygen and acetylene cylinders should never be dropped or placed near heat.
2. Don't use oil or grease on regulators or store oxygen cylinders near lubricants—you might have an explosion.
3. Never light a torch until you are sure there are no leaks and torch and hoses have been purged of air.
4. Don't lay a lighted torch down, or point it at people or equipment.
5. Keep sparks or flame away from cylinder, hoses and clothing.
6. Leave key in place on the acetylene bottle so you can shut the cylinder off quickly in case of fire.
7. Always wear protective goggles.
8. Keep oxy-acetylene and arc welding equipment strictly separate.

lene cylinder is about 250 lb. per sq. in., at 70°F.

Because the pressure in both acetylene and oxygen cylinders is too great to use at the torch, each bottle needs a reducing valve or high pressure regulator. All acetylene regulators have left hand threads, so they can't be put on oxygen cylinders. For further safety, each cylinder is equipped with one or more "fusible" plugs. That is, plugs containing a hole filled with fusible metal which will melt and release the gas, if the temperature reaches 240°F.

**I**T'S very important for an operator to be able to recognize the correct flame. Burning alone acetylene gas produces a yellowish smoky flame. When mixed with oxygen the flame turns a bluish white.

A carbonizing flame has a feather protruding beyond the end of the inner cone. This indicates an excess of acetylene. The flame adds carbon to the metal, leaving the latter brittle. On the other hand, an oxidizing flame (excessive oxygen) shows violet to deep purple with a short, sharp inner cone. When welding, the flame has a harsh sound and there's a maximum of sparking. This should never be used for steel because it oxidizes and burns the metal, making it porous and weak. A neutral flame is neither carbonizing or oxidizing. This flame occurs when the feather just disappears and the cone end is clearly defined. When using it on mild steel, the molten puddle is clear and there's little sparking.

For gas welding, the operator uses a metal filler rod or welding rod of proper size and anal-

ysis. As this melts, it fills the gap between the edges of the pieces being welded.

In a common type of electric welding, the rod itself acts as a positive electrode and the work as a negative ground. Other types of electrodes are used as the negative terminal. The arc formed between them melts the positive rod to fill the weld. Modern electrodes are coated with various substances which generate gases and slag which protect molten metal from oxidization.

Electrodes are made in a wide variety of standards to suit various purposes. They must meet these standards or be rejected. Boxes are labelled C.S.A. (Canadian Standards Association), A.W.S. (American Welding Society) or A.S.T.M. (American Society of Testing Material). The numbers following these letters are welding classifications. For instance, a number such as E6010 tells you the rod is used for arc welding (E), it has a minimum tensile strength of 60,000 lb. per sq. in. (60) and will operate on all welding positions (1)—flat, horizontal, vertical and overhead. If the third digit was 2, it would mean the rod would only work in the horizontal and flat positions—if 3, only in the flat position. The last two digits read together (10) tell you that reverse polarity current must be used. It's this versatility in the E6010 electrode which makes it such a highly popular rod.



Instructor Gavel guides the hands of Wasylaski during gas welding lesson.

THERE are only five basic weld joints: the groove, fillet, lap, edge and plug or slot welds. Many variations of these are possible, however. All welds are composed of one or more *beads*. A bead is a single run or pass of weld metal. Beads can also be used to "build up" a metal surface. When it's used for this it is called a "bead weld," although no actual joint has been made.

Groove welds are used for all butt welds. The *plug* or rivet weld is used chiefly for lap joints, but may be used for tee joints on thick plate. *Fillet* is the term given welds making lap, tee and inside or outside corner joints.

When setting up your gas welding equipment, make sure the cylinders are secure, then remove protecting caps and open cylinders slightly for

a second or two to blow out any dirt in the valves. Do *not* discharge a cylinder toward the other cylinder, or toward yourself. Blow out only one at a time. Be sure to use the small fiber washer on the stem when putting the pressure regulator on, if a washer is required. (No washers are used on bull-nosed fittings.) Next connect hoses and torch, and release regulator adjusting screws to prevent damage to regulators. Open the tank valves to the regulator slowly.

Before proceeding further, check all joints with soap suds and water for leaks.

After you've selected the size of tip you want, set recommended pressures. Open the acetylene valve on your torch and light the latter. There should be enough pressure on the acetylene hose so the flame will stop smoking and is just ready to leave the tip. Then, turn on the oxygen until the feather is just taken off the

tip of the flame's (neutral) cone and you're ready for business.

These points and others are stressed in the various welding courses available to farmers across Canada. It pays to heed them. In the long run, learning correct welding techniques will save you money. Don't buy welding equipment and *then* sign up for a course of instruction. If you take the course first, you'll have a better idea of the right type of equipment to buy. V

## Albert McCully's co-ordinated FEED-HEALTH HOG PROGRAM

Albert McCully, of Northwood, Ont., runs a continuous hog raising operation. He always has 8 to 10 sows in the farrowing pens, and 7 pens of 70 hogs each—all growing closer and closer to market weight. In a systematic operation like this, health is of vital importance, for diseased or runty animals block the efficiency of the system.

Mr. McCully turned to a Cyanamid Co-ordinated Feed-Health Hog Program. As he points out, "You can't afford to lose a pig these days. You have to know what to expect, and what to do. You need a program—like Cyanamid's Feed-Health program. It tells you what to do to produce healthy pigs and profits. We weaned 126 pigs in the last eleven litters, that's a pretty dependable record."

*Here Mr. McCulley and R. Levick, Cyanamid representative, look over some of the 600 Landrace pigs on the Co-ordinated Feed-Health Hog Program.*



### Here's his Program

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AUREOMYCIN in feeds for farrowing and lactating sows.

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AUREOMYCIN SOLUBLE as soon as they can drink—for treatment of bacterial pneumonia and scours.

Mr. McCully has noticed especially gratifying results since using PIGDOSER—no more trouble with "day old scours". He also finds that AUREOMYCIN SOLUBLE is extremely effective against colds and scours. He believes that "poor do'ers" on SOLUBLE, can become healthy, growing, profitable hogs.

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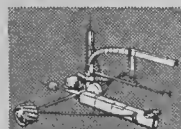


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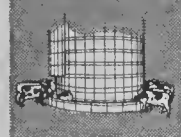
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GET IT AT A GLANCE

by CLIFF FAULKNOR

## Latest Word on Wild Oat Chemicals

**T**HE two wild oat control chemicals, Avadex and Carbyne, are in the news again, following the meeting in Calgary last month of the National Weed Committee, Western Section. This body, consisting of representatives from the provincial departments of agriculture, universities and experimental farms in the four Western provinces, meets each year to consider weed problems and what is being done about them. They also make recommendations for farm use of herbicides in the coming year, based on tests made in the last growing season.

Recommended application rates for the two herbicides are down for some crops now that the 1960 results are in. One reason is that the formulas now used produce slightly more potent chemicals than the material tested in 1959. Most significantly, the Committee widened the scope of these herbicides by transferring their use with several crops from the "trial use only" category to straight recommendations for farm use in 1961, as indicated below. It's evident that these chemical wild oat controllers are here to stay.

### Avadex

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

**T**HIS chemical is a preplanting treatment. It is applied as a spray and then disked thoroughly into the soil.

##### Barley

Recommended at an application rate of 1½ lb. of Avadex per acre in 5 gal. of water at 30 lb. per sq. in. (p.s.i.) pressure. Although some thinning of the barley stand may occur, this could be offset by a heavier rate of seeding. Plant loss is particularly noticeable in heavier soils. However, those which survive yield better because of reduced competition.

##### Flax

Application at 1½-2 lb. per acre in 5 gal. of water at 30 p.s.i. pressure. The higher rate is recommended for heavier soils where wild oat infestation is heavy.

##### Field and Canning Peas

Recommended at 1½ lb. per acre as a preplanting application disked well into the soil.

##### Rapeseed and Sugar Beets

Apply at the rate of 1½-2 lb. per acre as disked-in preplanting application.

#### FOR TRIAL USE ONLY

##### Wheat

At 1 to 1¼ lb. per acre in 5 gal. of water at 30 p.s.i. There will be some thinning and yield decreases, but heavier seeding might offset this.

##### Sunflowers, Mustard, Field and Sweet Corn

1½-2 lb. per acre as a disked-in preplanting application.

#### WHAT TESTS HAVE SHOWN

At Lacombe, Alta., in 1960, the soil showed quite a carryover of Avadex from the 1959 tests. This wasn't serious where the 1½-lb. rate was used, but was heavy where the 2-lb. was applied. This residue was found mostly on the surface. Avadex doesn't appear to move down into the soil profile with the water to any degree. This is one reason why it should be thoroughly disked in. The chemical appeared to mix with the soil better when the amount of solution was doubled to 10 gal.

An estimated 70,000 acres were sprayed with Avadex on Prairie farms in 1960, mostly on flax.

### Carbyne

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

**T**HIS chemical is described as a post-seeding treatment. This means that it is applied as a spray to the growing crop.

##### Wheat and Barley

Recommended that Carbyne be applied to these crops at 5 to 7 oz. per acre in 5 gal. of water at a pressure of 45 p.s.i. In very heavy wild oat infestations the maximum rate should be used, although some damage to the crop will occur at this rate. Time of application is very important. For best results, spraying should be done when the crop is in the 2-leaf stage and before it reaches the 3-leaf stage.

##### Rapeseed, Field and Canning Peas

Recommended as a post-emergence application to be applied at 5 to 7 oz. per acre when the wild oats are in the 1½ to 2-leaf stage.

##### Sugar Beets

Recommended as a post-emergence application to be applied at ¾ to 1 lb. per acre when the wild oats are in the 1½ to 2-leaf stage.

#### FOR TRIAL USE ONLY

##### Mustard

Applied at 5 to 7 oz. per acre when the weed is in the 1½ to 2-leaf stage.

##### Sunflower

Applied at ½ to ¾-lb. per acre when the weed is in the 1½ to 2-leaf stage.

##### Flax

Where possible, it's best to use Avadex for flax. However, if a grower fails to treat his soil before seeding, then finds wild oats have come in heavily in his crop, he could apply Carbyne at 5 to 7 oz. per acre in 5 gal. of water at 45 p.s.i.

#### WHAT TESTS HAVE SHOWN

The action of Carbyne on a crop is to retard plant growth, not kill individual plants. This stunting action, and the amount of wild oat control obtained, varies widely under different conditions of soil and climate. Some research stations got good control using only 4 oz. per acre, while others got no results until they increased the rate to 8 oz. At Lacombe, researchers found very little crop injury when they used 8 oz. per acre, while elsewhere, injury was heavy at this rate.

Carbyne is critical in action. It must hit every plant. For this reason, aircraft spraying has been found less effective than ground spraying in tests to date.

Although not recommended, even on a trial basis, for use on sweet clover and alfalfa, new seedlings of these crops have shown a tolerance for Carbyne in some localities.

In future, when the National Weed Committee recommends a certain application rate of Carbyne it will actually refer to "Barban" the active ingredient contained in this weedicide. They have approved the use of the trade name in this case in order to avoid confusion.



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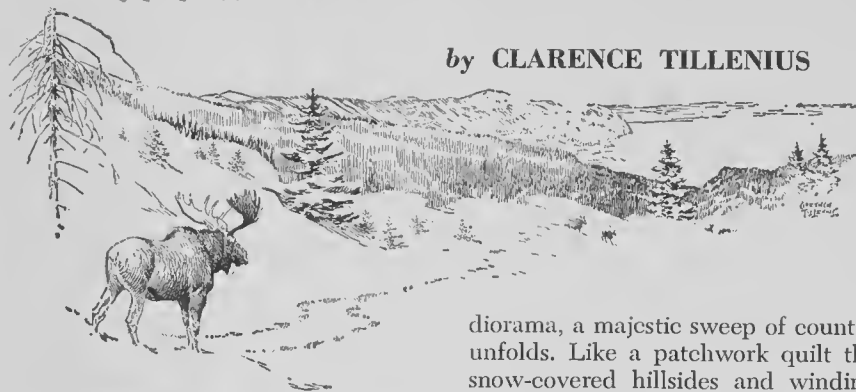


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# Through Field and Wood

No. 28

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



**O**F populous moose-pastures I have seen, one is New Brunswick's Fundy Park which extends along the Bay of Fundy from Alma to Goose River. Superintendent J. D. B. MacFarlane's genial courtesy not only made me free of the park but also released some of his ranger staff to show me the country and where the moose were yarded.

Snow was waist-high in the timber and banked in 10-foot drifts along the seacoast road. Cross country exploration was therefore a campaign of snowshoes and sweat. On the hillsides near the sea are old homesites and abandoned apple orchards, ideal browse for moose and deer. From Alcorn Hill, where I painted a panorama for the National Museum

diorama, a majestic sweep of country unfolds. Like a patchwork quilt the snow-covered hillsides and winding brooks alternate with groves of balsam, birch and maple, dropping down and down to dark belts of timber girdling the seashore. Beyond, the purple sea and far over it glittering the snowy fields and blue hills of Nova Scotia. Moose and deer had fed everywhere on the slopes, a tracery of crisscrossing tracks. In several places deer had gone down to the seashore when the tide was out, attracted by the salty seaweed. Apparently moose do not care for this delicacy since no moose tracks showed on the beach though they had browsed branches on the banks.

Trailing moose in the forenoon, painting in the afternoon and swapping old-time logging yarns with my hosts Mr. and Mrs. Alcorn in the evenings, days sped by. But rangers

Jim McLaughlin and Frank Sinclair felt they had not shown me a fraction of all there was to see and proposed a jeep trip over what they called the Back Portage Road, which lay in Frank's territory. This turned out to be not exactly a road as we of the prairies understand the expression, being more like a swath left by a demented cat-skinner trailing moose with a bulldozer after dark. Frank, however, had no qualms and wedging an extra shovel between Jim and myself, he gave her full throttle and roared up over the portage. A few miles of this Maritime-style chuckwagon race left me undecided which was most to be commended: his command of the wheel or the sheer indestructibility of a jeep. Finally he stopped with an apology: "Road gets a little rough for the jeep beyond here." We saw no reason to argue with him. A moose would have hesitated. Strapping on snowshoes we slogged on toward Marven trout pond.

**T**HE woods here are best described by the Swedish word *urskog*—the forest primeval. Great trees towered above the swamp. For generations no fires could have ravaged here. Mighty moss-covered trunks lay everywhere, slowly decaying into the forest floor which so long ago had nourished them as seedlings. Orange scars of porcupine gnawings showed on fir and yellow birch.

Tracks of weasel, bobcat and fox appeared. But this was not range favored by moose. Old burns, open hillsides of aspen, birch or alder are what they like in winter. Reluctantly

we left the brooding, somber twilight of the great trees and headed for the high country. Here on the ridges where dense stands of fir alternate with alder, birch and maple, the moose were congregated. Here, too, were moose beds in the snow sprinkled with blood indicating heavy tick infestation. This constant loss of blood to ticks drains the animal's vitality. Resistance lowered, many fall easy prey to disease and eventually die.

A moose yard has no fence around it, though the name might suggest it. When snows deepen in mid-winter moose and deer seek areas where food seems plentiful enough to last the rest of the winter and stay there, tramping a network of hard paths over an area sometimes half a mile across. On these paths they wander freely, but should a sudden fright startle them off into the deep snow alongside, they flounder desperately to regain solid footing. When wolves find winter-weakened deer yarded up there is heavy slaughter. Moose are not quite such easy prey unless the snow crust supports the wolf and the moose breaks through, when he is at the wolf's mercy.

But the moose of Fundy need fear no such fate. No wolves live within the park. It might even be better for the moose if they did, for such a concentration of moose in a restricted area must in a hard winter almost certainly lead to over-browsing and a slow death by starvation for many of the herd. A hard choice, but this is nature's way. V

## See them at your

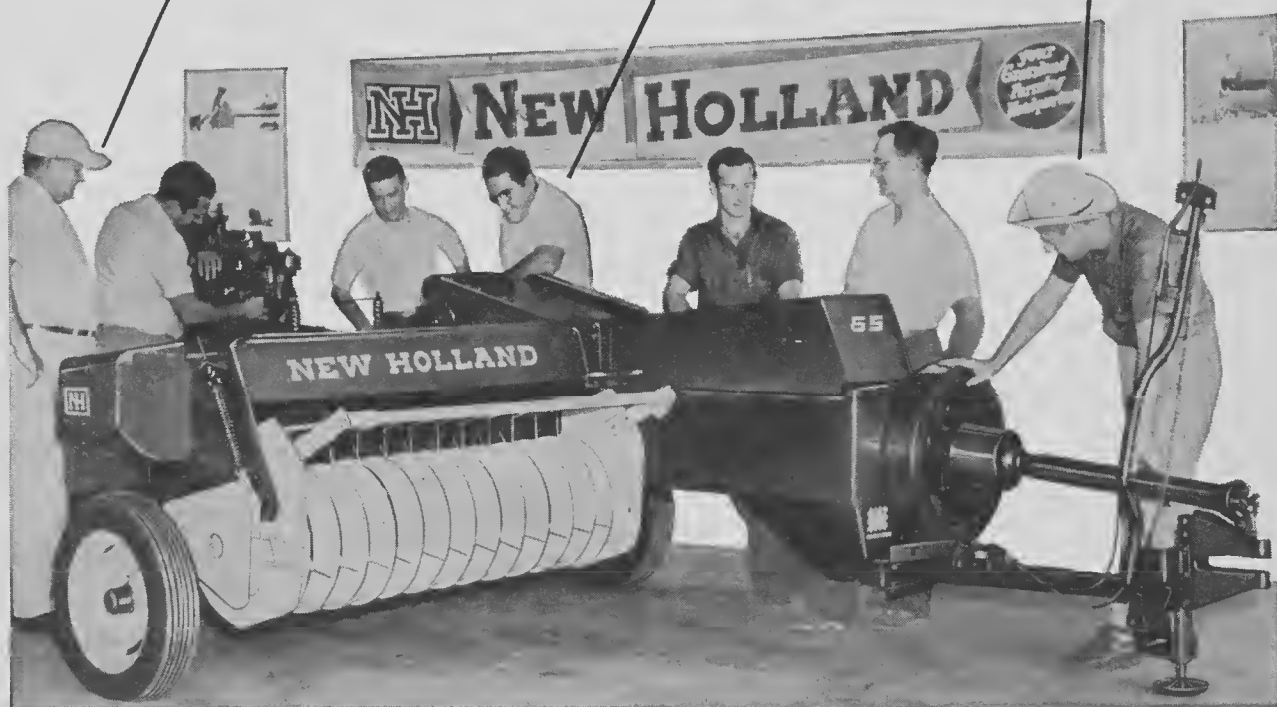
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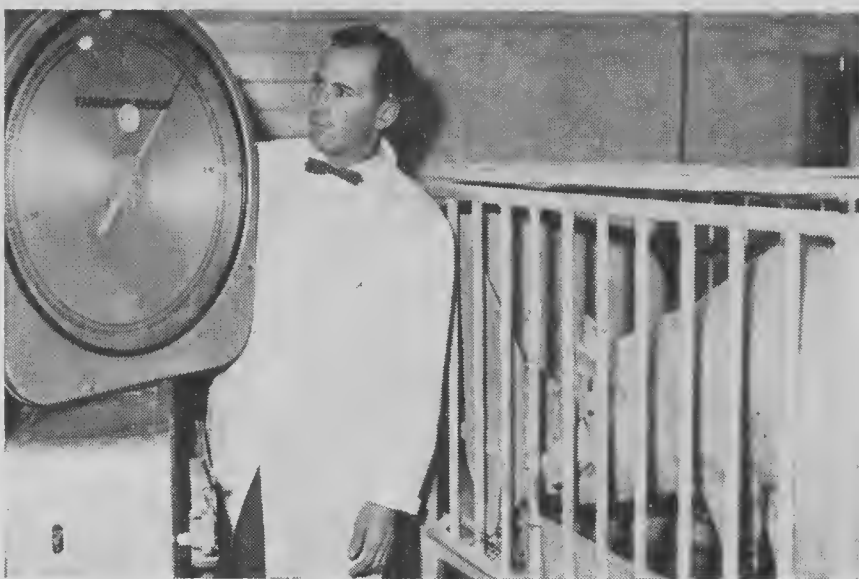
## Finding Out Effects of Feed

**H**ERE'S a pig in a cage, but it's more than that. It's one sign of a new and expanded animal nutrition research unit which is taking shape at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S.

Animal nutrition research people from various federal government locations in the Atlantic provinces are being brought together at Nappan. This is to permit better coordination of their work, and provide them with better facilities. But it goes beyond that too. It will enable them to carry their traditional feeding trials a step further, through basic studies to see what happens to feed when it is eaten, and what happens to the animal as well.

One new piece of equipment is an air-controlled chamber in which all fat and protein gained or lost by pigs is measured. Dr. Hugh Cunningham, who is in charge of the work, reports that, with this equipment, he can determine in any 1-week period how much lean and fat the pigs are storing in their bodies.

How will this help the hog feeder? Dr. Cunningham believes he is already close to some important



Dr. Cunningham weighing a pig in a cage during the feeding trials at Nappan. (Guide photo)

results. A big farm problem today is to prevent self-fed hogs from getting too fat in their final weeks before market. Some farmers add a fibrous feed like hay to the ration to prevent this. But Dr. Cunningham is finding that this may not be reliable, and may result in softer fat. He also has evidence that pigs fed a ration with fiber in it may compensate by eating still more of the total ration. Surprisingly, they may even digest more of that fiber than has been thought possible.

Another promising lead involves the addition of chemicals to the ration. One chemical reduces the appetite, thereby reducing the amount of fat laid down. Another

chemical reduces the amount of fat laid down without affecting the appetite. These chemicals have not as yet been tested with pigs, but they represent a promising lead that Dr. Cunningham is following up.—D.R.B. V

## See They Get Their Vitamin A

**B**E on the lookout for signs of vitamin A deficiency in cattle, particularly if pasture conditions were poor in late summer and fall. Animal husbandry specialists at the University of Saskatchewan warn that lack of vitamin A can result in

abortions; birth of weak, blind or dead calves at term; and low resistance to intestinal infections, colds, or pneumonia.

If cattle were living off dry pasture but are now having good hay, there should be no real danger. But if straw or poor hay are major feeds, losses could be heavy. Cows-in-calf need about 20,000 international units of vitamin A daily, and if they're not getting it from green hay or good silage, use synthetic vitamin A or alfalfa meal. Synthetic A is cheapest (about half a cent a day per cow) and it can be mixed with grain chop or a salt mixture. See that the supply of minerals, protein and energy are adequate, too. V

## Don't Leave Protein to Chance

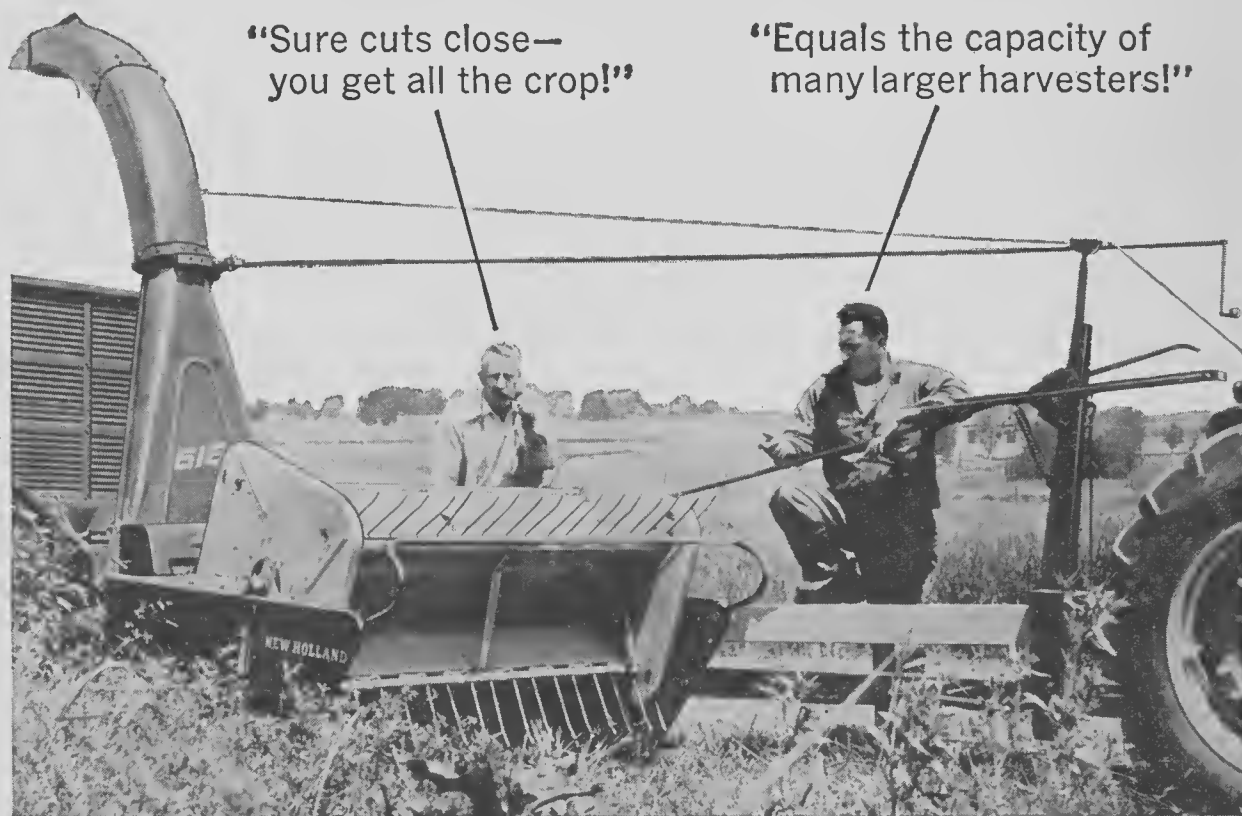
**N**URSING pigs need creep feeding. They should have a ration containing 17 per cent crude protein and usually the sow can't provide it. Garnet Norrish of the Ontario Agricultural College suggests you keep these protein levels in mind: 17 per cent protein for creep and starters; 15 to 16 per cent protein from weaning to 110 lb.; 13 to 14 per cent from 110 lb. to market weight; 15 to 16 per cent for breeding boars and nursing sows; and 14 per cent for dry sows.

Winter wheat contains about 11 per cent protein, oats 11 per cent, barley 12 per cent, and corn about 9 per cent protein. V

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## LIVESTOCK



Harry Ennis with a yearling crossbred heifer, which is being bred back to a Charolais bull to produce a second generation for his 10-year campaign.

## Ten-Year Plan For Improving His Cattle

**H**ARRY ENNIS is staking the future of his beef herd on Charolais. And the bulls that can do it for him are more than 1,000 miles from his farm at Grenfell, Sask.

Harry has had beef cattle for a number of years, and although he bred some straight Herefords, he was never able to meet the requirements for having them registered. When talk of the Charolais breed began to circulate around Canada, he got the idea that

Then it will take four more generations, breeding the first-cross heifers to Charolais, then their daughters to Charolais, and so on until the fifth generation is 31/32 Charolais and can be registered. He has to keep records and use tattoos for identification through each generation.

Harry is hoping to get semen from another Charolais bull, Sir Lindo, to avoid a tendency toward inbreeding. But he plans to use Sir Alto semen for first crosses as long as the supply lasts. He has no bulls of his own.

One look at Harry Ennis's Hereford cows shows that he likes a big animal, high off the ground. The Charolais are this type too. In his 1960 calf crop, he had two half-bred heifers with birth weights of 100 and 96 lb. respectively, and both of them have been gaining well. He will use 9 Hereford cows and 3 crossbred yearling heifers to continue with his program.

Harry likes crossbreeding. He hasn't encountered too many breeding and

calving difficulties, and in fact the big calves have come with no more attention than a Hereford cow would need for a smaller calf. He would consider he was doing well if he got 75 lb. Hereford calves at birth.

Ennis has tried other crosses, using Shorthorn and Angus bulls with his Hereford cows, and he has done some crossbreeding with his Holsteins, but none of the crosses has worked out so well as his new program appears to be doing.

Ennis keeps 7 Holstein cows and ships cream. These have now gone to artificial breeding with Holstein semen, but he wants to try Charolais with them too. He believes that Charolais have good milking characteristics, as well as size.

Another attraction of the Charolais breed is that it is still sufficiently new in Canada to give him a chance to sell some crossbred stock for breeding. The opportunities for this should improve when his young bulls have more Charolais breeding in them.

Harry has found crossbreds easy to handle. They are docile and don't demand much attention. Only his milking cows and first-year calves are kept inside during the winter. The other cattle come through in good shape after a winter outside, and he expects the Charolais-Hereford crosses to do the same.—R.C. V

## Beevbilde Is Introduced

**A** NEW beef breed has been developed in Britain, based on the Polled Lincoln Red, with a small addition of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus. It is called the Beevbilde.

The Lincoln Red — a polled red Shorthorn—has been noted for its early maturity, but its winter feeding is expensive. Eric Pentecost of Nottingham, England, who originated the Lincoln breed, tried to reduce its feeding costs and improve its conformation with some beef Shorthorn blood, but found that animals with both Angus and Shorthorn blood not only needed less winter feed, but put on flesh more rapidly and gave smoother fleshing.

The new strain, which he named the Beevbilde, also showed early maturity and high daily gains. A steer can produce a weight of around 992 lb. at 12 months, with a killing out percentage of 65. V



[Guide photos]  
Tenor and Alta are two of last year's crossbred calves at 1½ months of age.

they were the type of cattle he needed, but he didn't see how he could afford them. Then the Artificial Breeding Co-operative was started at nearby Wolseley a couple of years ago and he discovered that this association would give him access to top Charolais bulls in Ontario.

Now, the Ennis farm is embarked on a 10-year plan. It started in 1958 with frozen semen from Sir Alto, the noted Charolais, for his Hereford cows.



[U.K. Information Office photo]  
The Beevbilde, a new polled breed, resulted from the 20 years' development of the Lincoln Red. This picture shows Cropwell Beevbilde I at 22 months.





## Concrete Silo Is Economical

A HORIZONTAL concrete silo has been added to the feeding arrangements for the University of Saskatchewan's dairy herd. It is constructed of concrete sections, each 8 ft. by 8 ft., and 4 in. thick, and supported by concrete posts. The sections, reinforced with steel rods and mesh, were poured in forms made of 2 by 4's, and then hauled into position. Each side took 1 day to complete. It is 96 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, and has a capacity of more than 400 tons of silage.

Dr. Milton Bell, head of the animal husbandry department, says a concrete silo has a much longer life than a wooden one, and it turned out to be cheaper to build than it would have been with lumber. The cost of materials was a little under \$2,000, including ready-mixed concrete. But a farmer with his own gravel, and mixing his own concrete, would be able to cut the cost of materials, although it would take more labor.

Earth is banked up along the sides of the silo, with straw bales placed between the posts for extra insulation. The silage is covered with a polyethylene sheet, and then straw bales are laid on top. The reason for this is that straw insulation is effective only so long as it stays dry, and in this case the plastic keeps moisture from the silage seeping up into the straw. Polyethylene also makes the silo airtight.

Another feature worth noting is that there are lugs on the outside of the concrete slabs. These were used originally to haul the slabs upright, but they will have chain or wire passed through them and around the posts to strengthen the walls when the silo is empty.

The silage is put into feed bunks. Dr. Bell prefers this system to self-feeding, which he considers wasteful and messy. It is part of an overall plan for the dairy cattle in winter. They are kept in loose housing, but the main doors will be shut in cold weather. The cows will then move in and out through a hay feeding shed at right-angles to the main barn. In this way, the loose housing can be



Each concrete section is 8 ft. square.

kept warmer. The cows move freely to the self-fed hay, which is not kept in the loose-housing area because it becomes difficult for cows to stand at the bunks when the manure builds up.

The hay feeding shed has two open doors to the outside, so the cattle can move out to the silage in the yard. By dividing the loose housing area, and having each section leading to a different door in the shed, cows and heifers can be kept separate the whole time. The doors of the feeding shed are wide enough to permit a tractor to be driven in there to clean out manure from around the self-feeder whenever necessary.—R.C. V

## Cottage Cheese Standards Asked

STANDARDS for cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese have been proposed by dairy industry representatives through the Department of Health and Welfare as follows:

Cottage cheese should be a pasteurized product from skim milk, evaporated skim milk or skim milk powder, and harmless acid-producing bacterial cultures, with or without milk, milk powder, rennet, salt, relishes, fruits or vegetables. It should contain not more than 80 per cent moisture.

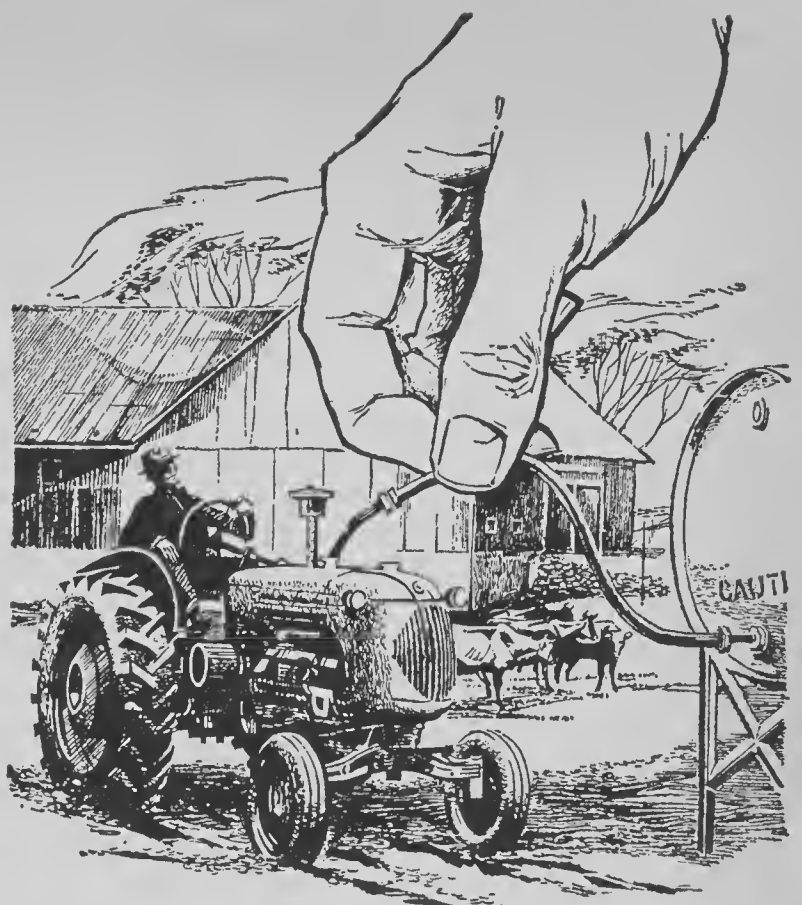
Creamed cottage cheese should be cottage cheese containing pasteurized cream with milk or skim milk, or both, so the final product will contain not less than 4 per cent fat, and not more than 80 per cent moisture.

Address any comments or suggestions to W. K. St. John, The National Dairy Council of Canada, Journal Building, Ottawa. V



(Guide photos

Concrete horizontal silo at University of Saskatchewan has capacity of 400 tons. Silage is transferred to bunks; self-feeding is considered wasteful.



## It's the man from Imperial Bank lending a hand!

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## Ten Years of Progress . . .

TEN years ago last summer, twin brothers Gerald and Russell McKee took time out from their small repair shop at Elmira, Ont., to attend Oxford County Grassland Day. They saw many forage harvesters, talked to manufacturers and owners, listened and learned.

On their way home they talked it over, and agreed that thousands of farmers could not afford the price of such equipment. Even if they could, where would they get, at harvest time, extra help, an extra tractor, extra forage wagons?

Then came the idea—a machine able to pick the crop off the field and blow grass and corn into a 50-foot silo, hay and straw into the deepest mow; convertible from forage blower to field pick-up, and back again, with the flick of a lever; light and strong enough for high-speed towing to and from the field—all in one package.

A dream? No—a possibility. They decided to do something about it. For weeks lights burned late in the McKee shop. Chassis, shredder fan, shafts, pick-up reel; changes and more

changes; finally a working model. Then the trial run; the feeling of accomplishment as the machine swept up a windrow with speed and efficiency. And the *bonus*: This hay had a soft palatable texture. It was shredded, not chopped into toothpicks.

The machine was promptly named the McKee One-Man Shredder Harvester.

Ten years have passed. Demand for McKee Harvesters has spread across Canada, to England, to New York, Ohio, Michigan and other states. Wherever feed must be harvested and stored there's a need to reduce costs, a need for the McKee Harvester.

McKee Bros. plant at Elmira, Ont., has been expanded three times since 1950; now covers over 30,000 square feet; produces a wide variety of farm equipment; but the main line and standby is still the McKee One-Man Shredder Harvester.

For full information on this time-saving, work-saving, money-saving Harvester, write

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## DAIRYING

### Don't Give in To That Mastitis

**M**ASTITIS can be prevented. C. K. Johns of the Dairy Technology Institute, Ottawa, suggests these precautions:

1. Test cows for mastitis before you buy them.
2. Check each quarter of every cow at each milking for abnormal milk. Use a strip cup, black plate, or the California test.

3. If you see flakes or other abnormalities, milk the affected quarter dry by hand, at least 6 times at intervals of 30 to 60 minutes. If there's no improvement, call your veterinarian. Do not use antibiotics except under the direction of a vet.

4. Use milking machines with care.

Keep mastitis from spreading by these methods:

- Use paper towels to wash and dry the udder and teats just before milking—a clean towel for each cow.

Cloths and sponges spread bacteria from infected to healthy quarters and from animal to animal.

- Before milking each cow, rinse teat cups in clear water and then in a suitable disinfectant solution (at least 100 parts per million of iodine or 500 parts per million of chlorine). Really hot water (180°) is better than disinfectant but less convenient. Shake cluster vigorously to obtain good contact on inner surfaces.

- Immediately after milking, dip each teat in a suitable disinfectant solution to remove the film of milk

on the teats and keep bacteria from growing on them between milkings.

- Keep the teat cup assembly in a suitable solution between milkings. A weak 0.5 per cent lye solution is cheap and effective. Dry storage is less reliable.

- Sell any cow that is infected persistently. V

### You're Not Paid for Walking

**H**OW far do you walk each day when doing chores in the barn? Ontario dairy farmers, you may be surprised to learn, walk 3.3 miles a day, according to a study made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Here's what Ontario economist H. L. Patterson suggests for cutting down the effort, with little or no cash outlay:

**Preparing equipment.** Have milk-house handy to barn or parlor; place shelves, hooks and taps in strategic, close-together positions. Operator should assemble equipment with little or no walking.

**Handling Milk.** Don't carry one pail when you can easily carry two. Cut chores with pipelines, dumping stations and milk carts.

**Handling cows.** A trained dog helps to bring cows from pasture. With yard and parlor systems, some trouble occurs getting cows into the parlor, especially when they are on good grass. A small holding area and movable chain (to keep cows close to the parlor) will help.

**Hay and straw.** Save time and energy by putting down all hay and straw from upstairs once a day. Time is also saved by having hay and straw at both ends of the barn with a chute to serve each end.

**Silage Feeding.** Run cart up to silo and load silage into cart. Silage carts should be large enough to hold all silage for a complete feed. Keep stable floor clean of hay so cart can be pushed easily.

**Stable Cleaning.** Electric barn cleaner is fastest method if a man isn't needed to watch it. A high-pressure hose and pails of water do the fastest job of sluicing parlors and holding pens.

**Milking.** Move wash pail close behind each cow when washing udders; interval between washing and machine start can be kept between 1 and 2 minutes. By training heifers and culling slow milkers, milking time per cow can be 3 minutes without loss of milk yield. If high yielders are kept near milk-house end, and dry and mastitic cows at the other end, you don't have to carry big quantities of milk long distances, and cows are milked in the order they stand. V

### Hay Needs Help

**I**F you're feeding all-grass hay or poor quality hay to dairy cows, also feed a concentrate of 17 to 19 per cent protein, says Prof. George Raithby of the Ontario Agricultural College. If the hay contains legumes and is of good quality, a 16 per cent total protein mixture should do. V

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# WORKSHOP

## Auger Chute

I made some changes in a steel granary which had the old type of auger chute that didn't allow a grain auger to take its full capacity and made loading slow. The auger chute is like the entrance to an igloo, with the difference that this auger chute is inside the granary. It is set into the door, while the igloo entrance is outside the door. To speed up the flow of grain to the auger, I cut a hole in the top of the chute dome, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " by 7", and made a sliding lid about an inch wider than the hole, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " longer. Double flat irons, bolted on each side, allow the lid to slide back and forth. This sliding lid is built on the same principle as any truck end-gate with a sliding trap-door.—E.S., Sask.



## Attractive Canopy

A discarded trunk lid from the old car graveyard can make an attractive permanent canopy for the back or side door of your house. Wrought iron supports are a smart finishing touch.—Mrs. K.N., Ont.

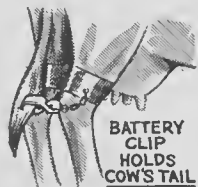
## Idea for Painting

Excess paint can be removed easily from your paint brush if you adapt a lid as shown in the sketch. If you are painting out of a gallon can, take a lid from another can of the same size and cut away about two-thirds of it. Bend the sharp edge and hammer it flat. By wiping your brush over this smooth edge, the excess paint is removed easily. What paint might collect on the lid will drain down into the can if holes are punched in the metal.—H.E.F., Tex.



## Holds Tail

To save time and trouble when milking, use this tail holder. Drill a hole, about  $\frac{1}{8}$ ", in an anti-cow-kicker and attach a very light chain with a battery clip at the other end. Put the clip on the hair of the cow's tail while milking, and you can be sure the tail will stay put.—W.McR., Sask.

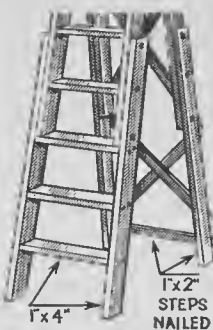


## Nail in Plaster

Heat a nail before driving it into plaster. The plaster won't chip and the nail will go in easily.—H.J., Pa.

## Longer Ladder

Instead of spending extra money on a 9 ft. stepladder, I converted my 6 ft. one to that size at very little expense. Using two 7 ft. lengths of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4" for the front legs, I nailed 3 rungs of the same material between them spacing them about 1 ft. apart. The two other legs were 6 ft. ladder made of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by 2" stock, being the same length as the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4" and braced as shown in the drawing. To lengthen the ladder, I just set the legs on the third rung of the extension and drove in 3 large woodscrews on each leg. The rear legs were fastened in the same way. By removing 12 woodscrews your ladder becomes a 6-footer again and the extension is available for future use.—H.E.F., Tex.

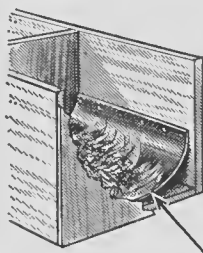


## Plastering

For an expert plastering job, I've found that a pastry bag is an excellent aid. I mix my patching plaster and fill the bag, making a tube of plaster. I push plaster out of the end of the tube and use a putty knife to smooth it down. The bag should be washed as soon as the job is done, so the plaster cannot set in it.—R.M., Mich.

## Rubber Nest Bottom

Hens have a tendency to scratch straw or shavings to the sides of a laying nest, with the result that eggs fall onto the board bottom and your grading slips show too many cracked eggs. This can be overcome by cutting sections from old inner tubes, tacking each section to a wall of the nest so it will sag and form a pocket. The pocket should hang about an inch from the bottom of the nest. Shavings or straw are placed on top of the rubber, resulting in a cushion for the eggs, even when the nest material is scratched to the side.—R.A.M., Alta.



## Protect Padlock

An outdoor padlock can be protected by nailing a rectangle of stiff leather on the door above the lock. Slanting over and down above the lock, the overhang keeps rain, melting ice and snow from entering the lock to rust or freeze its mechanism.—H.J., Pa.

## Gutter Frame

I had trouble with cows wanting to stand in the gutter, until I made this simple gadget. I took three pieces of old pipe, each 2 ft. long, and welded them to two  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pieces. When I lay this in a gutter the cow will never stand on the three bars.—A.I., Alta.



# "LORD, TEACH US TO PRAY"

Long before Christ came upon the earth, men were resorting to prayer for divine help.

Realizing the power of prayer, the people of Israel prayed often in appeal for God's blessings and in gratitude for His favors. Almost everyone, in fact, instinctively feels the need for prayer—especially in times of danger and emergency.

It might seem, therefore, that everyone knows how to pray... that the form, language and objectives of prayer are not important... that God will listen as readily to the prayers of the un-religious as to those of the devout. Prayer, some will undoubtedly say, is prayer "and nobody need tell us how to pray."

And yet the Apostles, watching as Jesus prayed, became aware for the first time of the mighty power of a proper prayer. They could see on the Savior's face as He prayed, the reflection of a great inner peace and refreshment.

So they said to Jesus: "Lord, teach us to pray!"

And Christ replied: "Pray thus... Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name"

"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

"Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The words of the Lord's Prayer, of course, are enshrined in the hearts of Christians everywhere. Yet Christ, in giving us this most beautiful prayer of all, did not tell us to "pray this". What He said was: "Pray thus".

He meant that we must pray with the realization that God is truly our Father... that His name shall be revealed as no other... that His will is to be done here and hereafter... that

we are to be truly sorry for our injustices to others, and forgiving of those who injure us... and that we are to avoid sin.

People who question the value of prayer will often say they have tried it and "it didn't work." They mean by this, of course, that God did not grant the things for which they prayed. With a better understanding of proper prayer, they would realize that an appeal for God's favor is only one of various kinds of prayer... and that God does not always grant every favor we may want or think we need.

Proper prayer is not merely a petition for blessings. It is also an expression of our love, our devotion and our gratitude to God... a declaration of our acceptance of God as our Father... a submission of our wishes and our will to the wishes and will of God.

The words of many beautiful prayers are readily available, in various forms and languages. But the important thing is to understand the true meaning of proper prayer. To help you in this, we have prepared a special pamphlet on prayer which will be useful to people of any or no religious affiliation... and we will gladly send you a copy free upon your request. It will be mailed to you in a plain wrapper... nobody will call on you. Write today... ask for Pamphlet No. CY-59.

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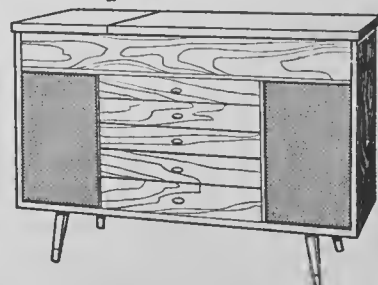
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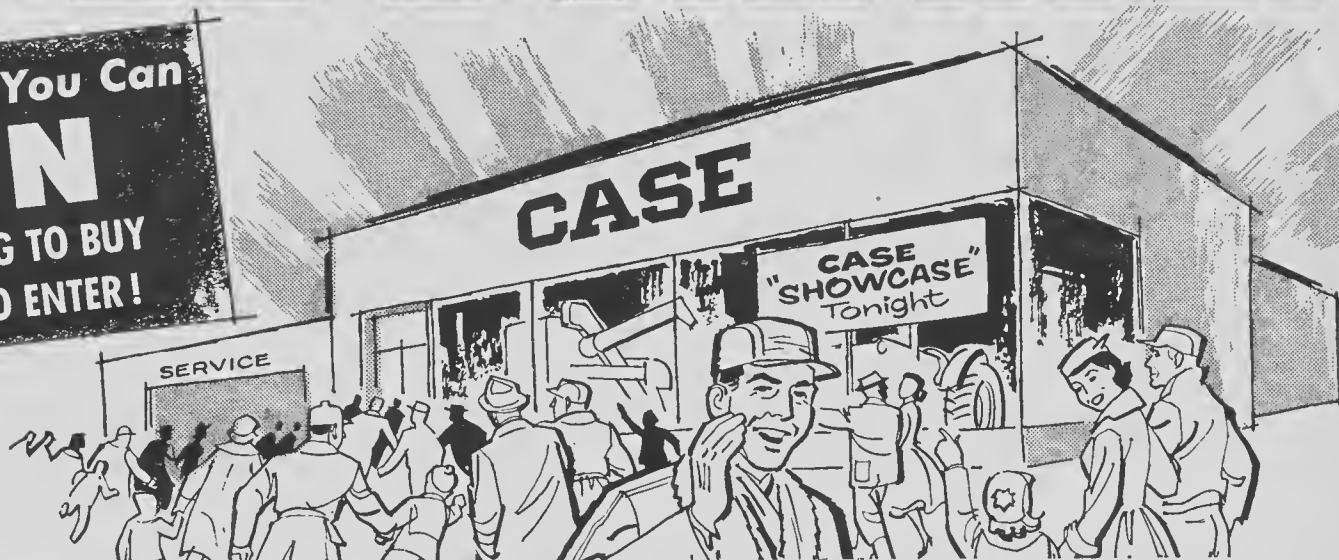
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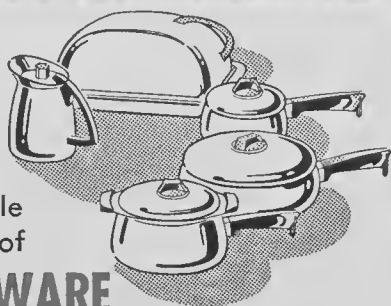
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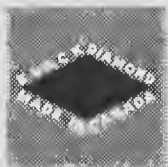


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## FEDERAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Mortgage Loans under the new Farm Credit Act are available to qualified full-time farmers who are in actual need of long-term credit to assemble and develop economically sized family farm units and to organize their production more in line with probable future market requirements. Such credit may be up to 75% of the agricultural productive value of the acceptable security offered but cannot exceed \$27,500; Interest rate is 5%; and Term may be up to 30 years depending on the size and purpose of the loan.

See your Credit Advisor early. As the appraisal of farm property cannot be made while the ground is frozen or under snow, and as Credit Advisors are necessarily engaged in this work during most of the open season, farmers who are considering applying for loans during 1961 should get in touch with their local Federal Farm Credit Advisor as early as possible after the new year to discuss their credit requirements with him since, except in very urgent cases, appraisal will be made in the order in which applications are accepted.

For the name and address of your local Credit Advisor and for information folder, write to the Branch Office which serves your province—

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## SOILS and CROPS



## Forage Wagon Is Self-Unloading



[Guide photo]  
**Keith Riddell (r.) Middlesex County ag. rep., seen chatting with Siddall.**

**H**AYING becomes a one-man operation with the big self-unloading forage wagon. That's the experience of Middlesex County, Ont., farmer Wellington Siddall, who harvests both dry hay and grass silage with a forage harvester. He had been using three wagons for hauling until he got this new machine.

Last spring he heard that Gordon and Wilbert Smale at Mossley had devised a way to adapt an old truck chassis into a self-propelled forage wagon. Siddall took an old chassis to them. They moved the gears and levers up front, mounted the motor underneath, set a huge box on top (it's 16' long and 7' deep) and then fitted this box with three beaters at the front and an unloader.

In the field, Siddall hitches this wagon behind his forage harvester and drives the tractor. Once it is loaded, he unhitches the wagon, hops onto the seat, starts up the engine and heads for home. It saves him time and labor.

This type of wagon has caught on with a bang in western Ontario. The Smales, who made the first one for themselves, are building them as fast as they can, onto old chassis and new ones too.—D.R.B.

## Long Fasts Not Fatal to Wireworms

**"W**IREWORMS are plenty tough," says Dr. G. R. F. Davis of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Saskatoon. When young wireworms cannot find any germinating seeds or underground stems to eat, they feed on each other.

The larvae can survive starvation for 40 weeks, even in sterilized soil. In a survival test, 32 per cent of the larvae were alive after 60 weeks and some had increased in size. In unsterilized soil, 77 per cent were alive after 60 weeks, although the soil contained no food.

Dr. Davis concludes that wireworms would survive for three growing seasons

in cleanly cultivated summerfallow, and it is impractical to attempt to control them by starvation. It does help to control the wireworm population if the very young larvae and pupae are exposed to unfavorable conditions of clean summerfallow, but treating the seed to be planted with a suitable insecticide is equal to two or three clean summerfallows in rotation.

Treat your seed when wireworms are numerous enough to affect the yield, advises Dr. Davis.

## Leaves Give Fertilizer Picture

**I**F tobacco leaves look bright in color but lack size and body there's probably a shortage of nitrogen. If the leaves are coarse and papery and lack body, no doubt there was too much nitrogen.

When there's not enough phosphorus, the tobacco leaves are dark green and are somewhat narrow. With too much phosphorus, which is rarely seen, there is a lower yield, since the leaf ripens before it has developed.

Potash is the most important nutrient for leaf quality. A shortage causes upper leaf tips to curl and leaves to mottle, and in severe cases the older leaves might become burned and ragged at the edges. Too much potash has a similar effect to an overdose of nitrogen, causing delayed maturity.

A magnesium deficiency might cause a condition called "sand drown". Too much chlorine causes the leaf to be thick, dark green and brittle, and to be muddy and dull in color when cured.

If any of these things happened to your crop last year, says Glenn McCann of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, you can correct the faults when you are fertilizing in 1961.

## Seed Line For the West

**S**EVERAL United States brome varieties offer a bright future for seed production in Western Canada. R. P. Knowles of the Canada Department of Agriculture research station, Saskatoon, reports the results of 3-year tests of seed yields of 5 southern varieties, which are given as a percentage of northern brome as follows:

Fisher 69, Aschenbach 81, Lincoln 79, Saratoga 55, Manchac 88.

These yields are high enough to encourage seed production on a commercial scale, especially in view of the long-time export of seed from this region to the United States, and the high quality of seed of southern varieties when grown under Canadian conditions. But this would require pedigree seed tracing back to the originating institutions in the United States, since foundation seed plots are not being maintained in this country on account of the risk of varietal change.

Hay yields of the United States bromes have been fairly comparable with those generally grown in Western Canada. Some varieties are recommended for the West, but only in southern Manitoba and parts of British Columbia.



## SOILS AND CROPS

## Lime Made The Difference



[Guide photo]  
Spectacular results with red clover on acid land which was treated with lime.

IT'S too bad, says J. B. Morgan, that the whole world doesn't know what lime will do on acid land. He just found out himself in the past year. Then he took a parade of visitors out to a 95-acre field of red clover last fall to let them share his secret—use lime and you'll grow clover where you never grew it before.

Morgan, who has a lumber business at Thessalon, Ont., farms as a hobby, and he recalls that clover hadn't grown on his big field for years. He talked to soils experts and found out that lime might make the difference. When he was seeding down his field in 1959, he applied 2 tons of lime to the acre. He seeded 1 lb. of double-cut red clover, and 7 lb. registered Climax timothy, with barley as a nurse crop. In the spring of 1960, he cut off a heavy crop of hay, then stood back to watch the red clover grow again. By the end of August, the field was a mass of red clover blossoms, with flowers setting seed right down the stems to the ground.

Morgan has another 230 acres of land which he normally seeds to barley, and he limed it with almost equally startling results. With his land producing so well, he hopes to establish a steer feedlot.—D.R.B. V

## Understanding Those Wild Oats

AS the wild oat problem is closely related to the tillage practised after harvest, it helps if you have a general understanding of the nature of the wild oat plant.

L. B. Siemens of the University of Manitoba, says the two factors to be understood are the wild oat's habit of shattering before the grain crop is ready for harvest, and the ability of wild oat seeds to remain dormant in the soil for varying lengths of time.

Wild oat seeds may contain up to 30 per cent moisture when they fall to the ground. Before the dormancy can be broken there must be a drying-out or after-ripening period. Even then, germination is not certain. Alternate freezing and thawing, and an adequate supply of oxygen may also contribute to breaking the dormancy.

So the first objective of all wild oat control must be to treat the seed so that dormancy is broken and germination is induced.

This outline of the problem may help you to understand the following recommended control practices. In late September or early October, after the shattered wild oat seed has been dried out, the stubble field should be tilled in such a way that the seeds are buried at a uniform depth to permit germination next spring. Shallow plowing has been found superior to other forms of tillage because it ensures complete burial of the seeds and an adequate supply of the soil air. The cultivator and the disk fail to bury all seeds, and those that are buried are at different soil depths. This cultural approach to wild oat control doesn't end in the fall, but must be continued with a few cultivations and delayed seeding in the following spring.

As with most cultural approaches to wild oat control, success or failure

in any year depends on climatic conditions. A fall tillage approach to wild oat control may be disappointing in a cool, moist season. V

## Sod-Bound Grass Has Only One Cure

WHATEVER the weather, and however good the management, pure grass hay fields usually drop off in their production about 3 or 4 years after they are seeded. M. R. Kilcher of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., describes the symptoms as a thin stand, short growth, and grass that is pale green. At this point both the farmer and the scientist know that the hay field is sod-bound.

Sod-binding is simply a lack of fertility. Grasses need a lot of nitrogen and they soon use what the soil has to offer. Plants become starved and their production drops. On the average, pure stands of seeded grass at Swift Current have yielded about 1,600 lb. of dry hay in the first hay crop year, 1,300 in the second, 800 in the third, and about 500 lb. in the

fourth year. In the years that follow, yields stay around the 500-lb. level despite rainfall or soil moisture.

Not much can be done with a sod-bound field under dry climatic conditions short of breaking it up and re-seeding it to a grass-alfalfa mixture. Nitrogen fertilizer would restore production for the year of application if the rainfall was good. But at Swift Current it has taken about \$10 of fertilizer per acre per year to increase crested wheatgrass hay yield by one-quarter to one ton per acre if the moisture was good.

They found that rejuvenation of a sod-bound field by cultivation of any sort was always disappointing. Cultivation contributed to slight yield increases for 1 year only and it made the hay dirty.

Mr. Kilcher suggests prevention instead of cure. Prevent sod-binding and maintain hay production by using a seed mixture of grass and alfalfa. The average hay production at Swift Current from such a mixture has been about 2,500 lb. in the first hay year and 2,000 in the second, leveling out at near 1,700 lb. thereafter. V

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## Not Grown As Sweet Potatoes

POTATOES turn sweet if they're stored at low temperatures, warns R. B. Hyde of the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. At less than 50° the starches in stored potatoes begin to change into sugar and the process grows more rapid as freezing point is neared.

Mr. Hyde has observed that the sugar content of standard varieties of potatoes stored for a month at 40° was 5 times the amount measured at harvesting. In subsequent months, the increase was small and most of the sugar that had accumulated in storage disappeared after the potatoes had been kept at room temperature for 2 weeks. When chilled below 40°, potatoes retained their sweetness.

Potatoes that have been held at low temperatures not only develop a sweet taste, but they have poor appearance when cooked for the table, and they make dark-colored chips and French fries. Mr. Hyde recommends storage temperatures above 45° for potatoes which will be processed into chips and French fries. He also points out that household storage at 40° to 42° checks sprouting considerably.

## Menace to Willows and Poplars

WILLOW and poplar borers are becoming common in Canada, and especially in southern British Columbia.

J. W. Harris of the Forest Biology Laboratory, Victoria, describes the borers' larvae as very small white grubs with red-brown heads. They feed on bark and tunnel into the stem. The adult insects are small, black weevils with white or pink scales.

The adults lay their eggs from July to November in stems that are half an inch or more thick. They prefer willows, but also use poplars and occasionally alders and birches, including the ornamental types. The affected trees die or fail to grow to a useful size. When heavily attacked, stems become honeycombed and distorted and should be removed.

Mr. Harris says the less affected trees show moist boring dust in breaks in the bark. The trunks should be painted with a penetrating insecticide. Apply the solution during winter or early spring to the stems of young trees from ground level up to where stems are of ¾" to 1" diameter, and also to the larger branches.

## How to Plant Shrubs

GIVE your shrubs a chance. Ontario Department of Agriculture gardening experts suggest you don't plant shrubs under overhanging roofs, especially on the southwest side of the house. Plant them at least three feet from any building. Shape the bed

to fit the landscape and know your margins before you start to dig.

Prepare the shrub bed this way. Dig about 6 in. of soil across the width at one end and carry this over to the other end. Turn over 6 in. of subsoil below this first row. Dig out 6 in. from the next row and move it on top of the freshly turned subsoil. Turn over the newly exposed subsoil. Continue over the length of the bed. This gives about 12 in. of dug soil with the topsoil deposit still in the top 6 in.

If you have clay soil, add 2 or 3 in. of sand and mix with the turned subsoil layer. If subsoil is sandy, add 2 to 4 in. of peat to this depth. If you need limestone or superphosphate, add it during the spading. After the digging is completed, rake the surface and soak the soil to the 12 in. depth you have dug. Let the soil settle for a few days before planting shrubs.

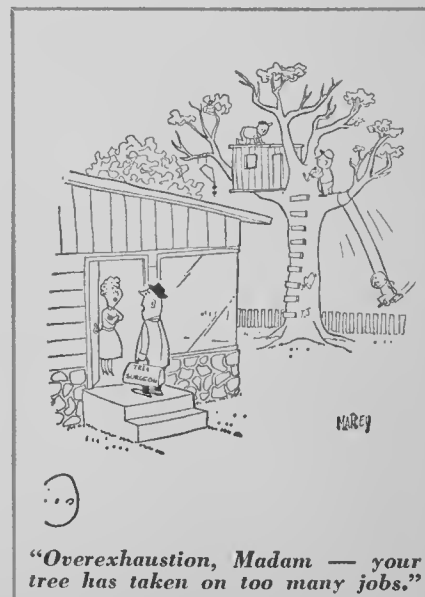
## Virus-Free Strawberries Pay

VIRUS diseases may affect the yield of each strawberry plant only slightly, but the runner and reproduction are hit. So 3 to 4 times the number of strawberry plants from ordinary propagated stock must be planted to have a stand comparable to virus-free stock. The price of the virus-free stock may run up to twice that of ordinary stock, but it is worth it.

C. R. Ure, reporting tests at the Morden Experimental Farm, Man., with ordinary and virus-free Dunlap, Aroma and Premier plants, came up with the conclusions offered above. He says that propagation of virus-free plants involves careful testing in greenhouses and selection of plants free of the disease. These are propagated for one season in greenhouses free from aphids, which spread the disease. The plants go from the greenhouses to open nurseries for the next season, and are then sold to growers.

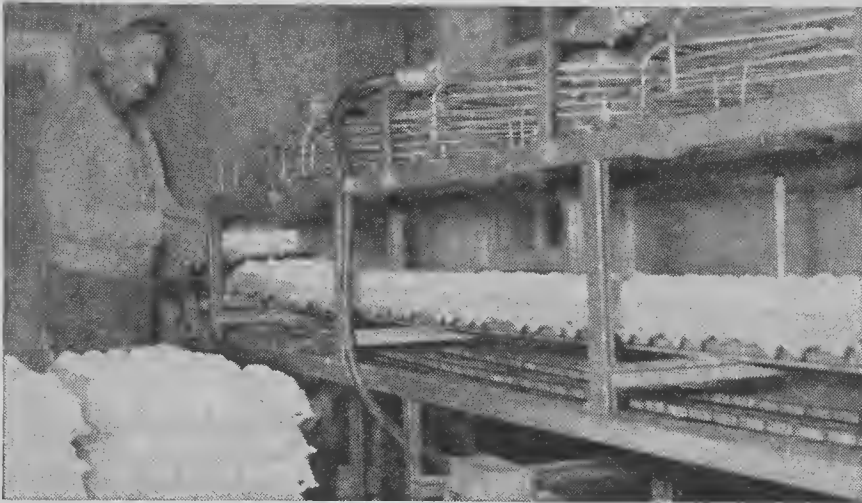
Infection occurs but does not become widespread for the three seasons the plants are exposed before harvest. After harvest, the old plants are destroyed or plowed in, the next season's crop having been planted from purchased stock as the original plantings were.

All growers could help to reduce infection this way.



# POULTRY

*How they handle output  
from 95,000 layers*



Bill Graves stacks the clean, dry eggs on pallets to be taken to the cooler.

## Electronic Units Wash, Grade and Carton Eggs

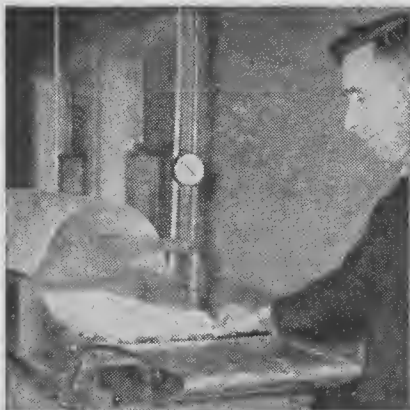
THE Ells poultry farm at Port Williams, N.S., that made headlines years ago with its mammoth size and its round laying houses, is giving a new lead to the poultry industry. With about 95,000 hens this winter turning out eggs for consumers in Newfoundland, and a few in Bermuda, this farm is turning to a completely integrated washing, candling and grading system. The system is designed to reduce labor and improve the quality of eggs.

Most spectacular are three electronic units that candle the eggs, grade them, and then carton them. These machines were developed in Britain, and were the first of their kind to be shipped to North America. Each has a capacity of 15 cases of eggs per hour. They flash signals to an electronic panel located in the office next door, where girls read on the panel how many eggs are going through and the number of the particular lot being handled at any time. Yet the machines are supposed to be simple enough that regular help can operate them. A new building, attached to the egg washing plant and cooling areas, has been built by Ells for the equipment, a new office and cooling space.

Until this new set-up was developed, candling and cartoning of eggs at the Ells farm was done by hand.

Don Ells is tying in this new labor-saving device with the successful egg washing machine which he installed recently in another pioneering venture. This is a machine in which there is absolutely no breakage. Eggs are gathered right from the hen-house in plastic flats. At the wash-room, the flats are placed on a chain conveyor which takes them through a tunnel, where a spray of water and detergent plays on them. Three separate sprays at increasing temperatures (110°, 115°, and 120°) hit the eggs during the 2 min. they are in the tunnel. Then, the eggs pass under a series of fans that dries them off. At the end of the line, the flats

are picked off the chain, stacked on pallets, and moved to the cold storage room. Since the eggs are washed and cooled before they are graded, the grade should stand up better than if eggs are graded first.—D.R.B. ✓



[Guide photos]  
Billy Hamun placing flats of eggs on a conveyor to go through washer.

## More Turkey With Proper Handling

STARTING the day turkey poults arrive on the farm, keep mortality to a minimum and get the most turkey tonnage for feed consumed by following these brooding hints from R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm.

- ✓ Increase floor space until there's one square foot per poult at 4 weeks old.
- ✓ Keep temperature at 95° to 100°F. at edge of hover and 2 in. above litter for first week.
- ✓ Avoid finely pulverized litter; if possible cover litter with spread sacks at first.
- ✓ Fill numerous egg trays or shallow pans with good quality starter until poults learn to eat.
- ✓ Provide at least three 3-ft. feeders per 100 poults and a 1-gallon waterer per 50 poults after they learn to eat and drink.

- x Overcrowding can mean uneven growth and excessive mortality: 250-300 poults are maximum per brooder.
- x Feed economies should not be attempted during first week. Avoid waste thereafter, but never leave birds without feed.
- x Feeders should not be more than two-thirds full.
- x Never track disease from older turkeys to brooder house on your feet.
- x Brooder house can overheat on hot-sunny days. Cover south and west windows with black paper, if necessary. ✓

## Quicker Way To Stop Broodiness

HERE'S a way to stop broodiness in commercial turkey flocks. University of Wisconsin specialists suggest you put broody hens in a well-lighted, completely shielded pen. This should do the trick in 24 hours, compared to the usual 3 to 7 days, and it takes less floor space.

Flock owners with broody hens can cover them up and install a 150-watt bulb for each 16 square feet of space, hung about 4 ft. above the floor. If you use ordinary pens, hens aren't in there long, so you don't need many pens. The Wisconsin poultrymen say hens will come back into production within 12 to 14 days, which is a little faster than with present methods. ✓

## Comparing Laying House Systems

LAYING cages, slatted and wire floors, and litter all have their merits for laying hens, but the litter floor seems to have the most. This is the opinion of Don Luckham of the Ridgetown Agricultural School, Ont., after a year's testing in an insulated building containing the three systems.

Hens on litter (2 sq. ft. per bird) outperformed all others and their mortality rate was 6 to 7 per cent lower. Their feed conversion was 4.2 lb. per dozen eggs, compared with 5.62 lb. for birds on a slatted floor, and 4.02 lb. for birds in cages. The cost for birds on litter was \$3.55 per bird, for birds on slats \$2.50, and for laying cages \$7.

It's too early to make positive recommendations on the three systems, but here are some other ideas that Luckham passes along:

Starting birds to lay in roll-away nests is a problem, but most birds used them if he put litter in the nests at the beginning of the laying season. The litter was not replaced.

Luckham thinks buildings must be insulated when birds have slatted floors or cages, because they get no heat from manure.

Cage costs per bird can be cut by putting two layers in one 10 in. cage and double-decking the cages.

A combination of slatted floor and litter might be worked out. Feed and water could be placed on the slatted area to collect a large share of the manure and moisture.

The experiment is continuing at least for another year. ✓



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MODERN crop sprays can be dangerous if left in contact with the skin. Norman Sieffert, a Vancouver Island potato grower, "plays it safe." After filling the tank of his sprayer, he always washes his hands in a nearby drainage ditch.—C.V.F. ✓



[Guide photo]

#### It Costs More Per Hour

CONSTANT rises in farm machinery costs have resulted in substantially higher hourly depreciation costs. A report from the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., points out that a combine bought in 1952 for \$5,800 has an hourly depreciation cost of \$2.90. A similar combine bought in 1959 for \$8,000 has an hourly depreciation of \$4.00.

All this goes to emphasize the need to extend the life of a machine to the maximum by taking good care of it. Depreciation from wear by weathering and other causes is a large portion of the cost of operating machines. Good operational care includes lubrication, adjustments, repairs and avoidance of rough usage. If you give it a chance, a modern combine has 2,000 operational hours in it.

If you want to figure out depreciation charges, on a per-hour basis, divide the original cost by the number of operational hours, which would be 2,000 in the combine example. ✓





# "Supermarket" In Their Barnyard

DISSATISFIED with the assortment of buildings in their yard, and inspired by a building they saw at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Everett Batho and his son Ron have put up a barnyard "supermarket." This is a barn that combines all



[Guide photos] Roof trusses were lifted onto poles by front-end attachment on tractor.



Everett Batho standing on top of the front-end attachment to work on roof.



A view of the completed barn showing high rear section, which accommodates grain and hay storage on the upper floor, with machinery and stalls below.

the necessary departments under one roof, except the home and garage.

The Batho family raises some fine Herefords on their farm at Oak Lake, Man., and have been steadily expanding their mainly purebred herd. So much so that they needed more shelter and storage. The result is a new 60 ft. by 180 ft. pole-type metal building, open to the south. It is large enough for 100 cattle, 100 sheep, 4,000 bushels of grain, 8,000 bales of hay and most of the farm machinery, all at one time. It has a 90 ft. by 180 ft. paved yard on the south side, divided into pens which can be adjusted to whatever size is needed.

All the work was done on the spot, including making the rafters with some help from the neighbors. The rafters were raised by tractor onto the poles. A special crew came in to put on the galvanized roof and sheathing.

The shelter is designed for young cattle and those being fitted for showing. But the Bathos intend to stay with their successful policy of leaving the cows and yearlings to winter outside, with a silo for company.

In addition to a bedded loose housing area, the barn has a 30 ft. by 45 ft. section for machinery, an enclosed corner containing box stalls and a feed room, and grain storage above the hammer mill. The stalls can be used for cattle needing special care or ewes at lambing. The hay storage is in the upper section.

Out in the yard, the gates dividing the pens are suspended on chains, so that they can be raised above the manure pack. There are three water outlets and pens can be rearranged simply by moving the gates. For the summer clean-out the gates are removed entirely to leave one unobstructed area, and they can be replaced in any position because they are all the same size. A chute, squeeze and loading platform are being added on the east side, complete with scales for checking weights.

Mr. Batho and Ron are farming three sections. They had a herd of



Front view of part of loose housing area with the cattle pens in front.

165 cattle, including almost 90 cows in calf last spring. After calving, the number came close to 250 head last year. So with cows and yearlings outside all year, they still have ample space in the loose housing.

They had completed their needs last summer by adding a 32 ft. by 60 ft. shed for cars, trucks, tractors and workshop, so they can go about their work with a minimum of fuss and a good deal of convenience.—R.C.

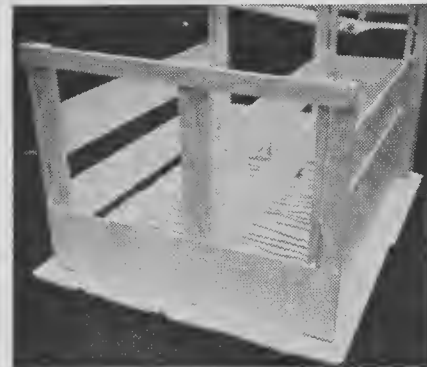
## Adjustable Hanging Feeder



[Guide photo]

THIS hanging feeder was designed by Theo Holtmann to be raised as the manure pack grows, or it can be adjusted for various sizes of cattle. The Holtmanns have a dairy farm and breed registered Holsteins at Rosser, Man.

## Farrowing Crate



[J. J. McConnell photo]

CENTRALLY heated farrowing crate has resistance cable which can be covered with plastic foam and then cement to provide a warm floor. This idea was shown during a materials handling field day at Borden, Sask.



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### WHY WAIT FOR SPRING?

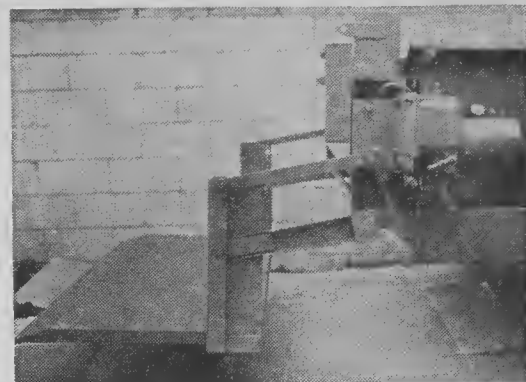
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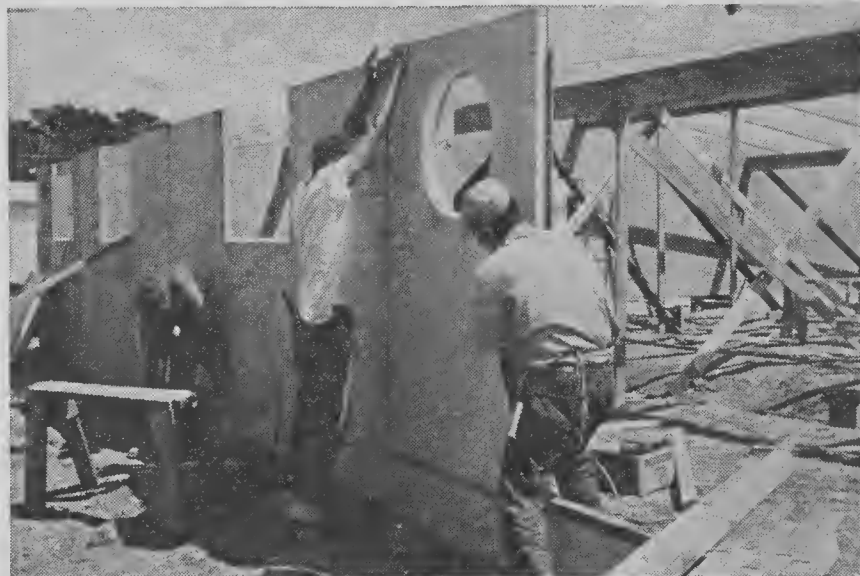


#### Tailgate Loader

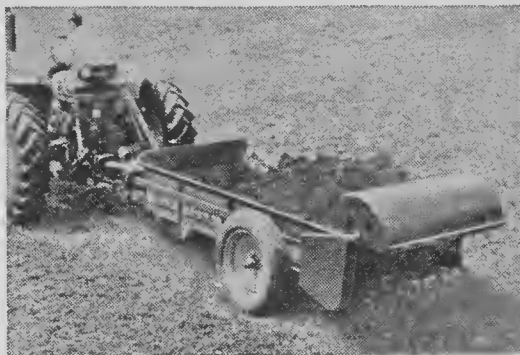
Powered by an electric motor - hydraulic pump package, this tailgate loader for pickup trucks has a capacity of 800 lb. It is attached by removing the tailgate, bolting on the loader, and connecting a cable to the truck battery. Adapters make it fit any pickup. (Phil Wood Industries Ltd.) (315) ✓



#### Foam Core Panels



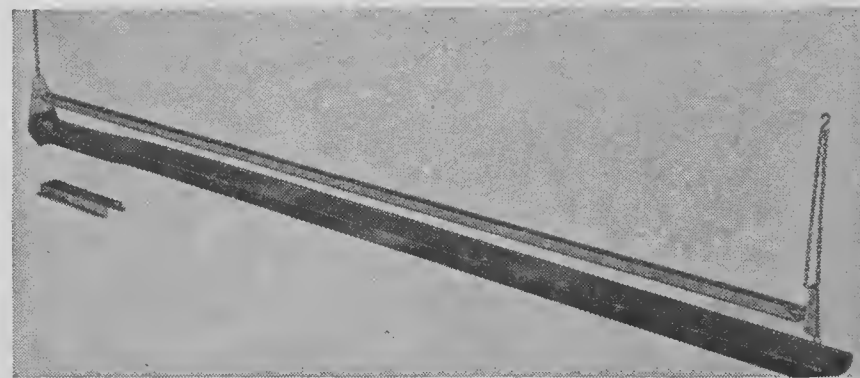
Now adapted for farm buildings, these "Dri-Lite" panels are surfaced with either plywood or fiberboard, with a core of plastic foam. The panels are light and sturdy, and provide both insulation and a vapor barrier. They come in standard sizes, with tongue-and-groove overlap. (Wood-Fab. Inc.) (316) ✓



#### Flail-type Spreader

Free - swinging, steel flails mounted on a single rotating shaft shred manure and spread it in an 80 to 90 in. band. This new p.t.o. spreader is 130-bushel size. It is said to handle frozen or sloppy manure without build-up. (New Idea Company) (317) ✓

#### Automatic Waterer



Steel with a heavy porcelain coating fused at 1,300°F, gives this poultry waterer a smooth and sanitary finish. It is in 7 ft. sections with 6 ft. clear drinking space. Brass float valve and 16 ft. of chain for hanging come with it. (The National Ideal Company) (318) ✓

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*As my aunt steamed  
down the aisle people  
grinned at one another*

## *for Corabell*

by **CLAIRE JONES**

*Illustrated by* **WALLY BATTER**

**W**HEN my Aunt Corabell won the thousand dollars in the supermarket contest, it was absolutely the most thrilling thing that had ever happened in our family. Even I was excited about it, and ordinarily I couldn't care less about what goes on among grownups.

But this was different. She had her picture in the paper standing in front of the supermarket, and was on television accepting the cheque from the manager of the store.

The whole neighborhood was talking about it. One of the kids at school—a boy, at that—even asked me to get an autograph for him. It was great.

All the relatives kept wondering what she was going to do with the money. She wouldn't say, and they were panting with curiosity.

"I'll tell you when I'm good and ready," she said, and that was that. Nobody pushes Aunt Corabell.

Mom and Dad talked about it at supper every night.

"Corabell's infuriating," Mom said. Mom is Corabell's younger sister, so she should know. "There's no reason in the world why Corabell shouldn't tell her own flesh and blood what she's going to spend that money for!"

Dad said mildly, "You know Corabell. She's strong-willed."

Mom sniffed. "Strong-willed! She's just about the bossiest female in the world. Poor Herbert. How he stands it, I'll never know."

Herbert is Aunt Corabell's husband. He's a nice little man, but somehow you just never notice him when Aunt Corabell's around.

There's a lot of Aunt Corabell. She's what Dad calls "a fine figure of a woman." Her voice is loud, and when she says "jump" Uncle Herbert leaps. So do Alice and Bobby.

Alice and Bobby are Corabell's children. Of course, they're Herbert's too, but somehow you don't think of that.

Alice is my age, eleven. She's a lump, but all right. Bobby's younger and just what you would expect of a boy.

"I wonder what Corabell *will* do with that money," Mother said thoughtfully, just as she had said at least fifty times in the last few days. "Probably she'll put it on a new car. She's always complaining about the one they have. Or maybe a mink stole. That would be just like her."

Dad reached for another roll. "Maybe," he said, "she'll buy Herbert the little fishing boat he's wanted for so long."

"Hal" Mother said. I knew what she meant. Aunt Corabell didn't approve of fishing. She thought it was a terrible waste of time, and she almost never let Uncle Herbert go. She wouldn't even buy him a can of worms, much less a boat. It was pretty unlikely she'd spend the money for anything for Uncle Herbert anyway.

**A**S it turned out, I was one of the very first to find out just what the money was going for. Mom was making me a dress to wear to Hazel Johnson's party, and she had me standing in front of the mirror as she pinned the hem up, when Aunt Corabell hove into the room. Her cheeks were pink, and she looked mighty pleased with herself.

She settled herself in Mom's best chair and announced dramatically, "You're invited to my wedding, a week from next Saturday."

Mom nearly swallowed the pins she had in her mouth. "Corabell Williams, what in the world are you talking about? You and Herbert haven't . . ." She glanced at me, and her voice died away.

Corabell chuckled. "I'm having a wedding. That's what I'm going to use my money for. A white satin dress, and a veil, and invitations, and a cake. The works. I've just come from the preacher. He says it's a little unusual, but he'll do it." Her eyes grew dreamy. "Flowers. Tons of them. In front of the fireplace. And a pink dress for Alice."

Mom was really knocked for a loop. Her mouth opened two or three times like my goldfish, and then she sputtered.

"Are you out of your mind? You've been married nearly fifteen years. You have a husband. You have two children. You've had a wedding."

Corabell sniffed. "Two minutes in a dingy judge's office. Call that a wedding? We couldn't afford anything when Herbert and I got married. I've always wanted a real wedding. And I'm going to have it."

She relaxed long enough to say to Mom, "I'd like you to stand up with me. Pink satin, I think, and a bow in your hair."

Mom shook her head as though she just couldn't believe she was hearing what she was hearing. "What does Herbert say about this?" she finally asked.

"Herbert?" Corabell looked surprised. "I haven't told him yet. A tux for him, I think. And a red cummerbund."

She moved to the door. Just before she made her exit she said majestically, "I'll get in touch

with you about your dress. And about the rehearsal dinner."

When she had gone, Mom sank down weakly in the nearest chair. "Oh no," she said. "Oh no. Somebody will have to reason with Corabell."

But nobody could. When my Aunt Corabell makes up her mind, it's made up.

**S**HE went right ahead with her plans. She sent out invitations, bought material for her dress, and even sent all the way to Kansas City for a suit for Bobby to wear. He was going to be ring-bearer, and wear short pants and a velvet coat.

Mom held out as long as she could. "I'm so embarrassed I could die," she told Dad. "The whole neighborhood's laughing at Corabell. Of all the idiotic ways to spend that money."

Mom even went to the preacher and asked him if he couldn't do something to stop it. Mr. Tompkins is a gentle little man with an ever-present anxious little frown.

"It is unusual," he told Mom. "Most unusual. But there doesn't seem to be any rule against it. And you know how persuasive Mrs. Williams can be." He shrugged helplessly.

Mom nodded grimly. She did know how persuasive Aunt Corabell could be. In the end, she got the pink satin and made herself a dress with the pattern Aunt Corabell brought over.

"She's my flesh and blood," Mom said, her lips tight with disapproval, "and I'll stand by her, but I never thought that Corabell could do a thing like this."

**P**ERSONALLY, I thought it was all pretty exciting. I was getting a new dress for the wedding, and I'd been invited to the rehearsal dinner where they were going to have a caterer! I'd never seen one, a caterer that is, and I thought it was something to eat until Mom explained it to me. But there would be lots of good food, I knew. Aunt Corabell loved to eat. And cake at the wedding. I was going to get a piece to sleep on.

The rehearsal dinner was great, but the rehearsal was pretty hectic. Bobby had his suit on for the first time and when he saw himself in the mirror, he went and hid under the bed. It took Aunt Corabell's most militant voice to get him out, and then he sniffled all during the rehearsal.

Alice's dress was awfully pretty, but she wasn't interested in anything but the food. She really is a lump. She got a gob of salad dressing down her front which set Aunt Corabell off again.

In all the fuss and excitement, you hardly noticed Uncle Herbert. He let Aunt Corabell

shove him into his place when it was time for him, and he went and put on his tuxedo with the cummerbund when Aunt Corabell told him to so we could see it.

But he looked just like Uncle Herbert always looks, only maybe a little more miserable, and when we were all staring at him in his wedding outfit, he looked almost like he'd like to cry. Only, of course, men don't. Not even Uncle Herbert.

**Y**OU'D never have recognized Aunt Corabell's house the night of the wedding. She had her tons of flowers, and the whole place smelled just great. She had rented an organ and had it sitting in the dining room, and the organist from the church was playing mushy stuff like "I Love You Truly" and "Because."

There were dozens of chairs stuffed into the living room. Aunt Corabell had rented them from the funeral parlor. And the cake on the dining room table was as big as a house!

Dad and I got chairs on the front row. Mom went back to the bedroom where the ones in the "wedding party" were meeting. Dad and I thought she looked just beautiful in her pink dress and the ribbon to match, but she didn't think so.

"A pink bow at my age," she moaned. "If Corabell wanted to make a fool of herself, that was her business. She could at least have left me out of it. Do you suppose we'll ever live this down?"

The room filled up pretty fast. "Oh, there'll be a crowd all right," Mom had said. "It'll be the biggest show since the circus was here last year."

And there was a crowd. They were all dressed up, just like for church, but they didn't have on their Sunday faces. They were grinning at each other, sort of, just like they thought the whole thing was pretty funny.

After a while the organist began to play that "Here Comes the Bride" thing. Everybody got kind of quiet, and then the bedroom door opened and Mr. Tompkins came out, in his preaching suit.

Uncle Herbert was behind him. He had on the tuxedo, and the cummerbund, and he kept running his finger under his collar, and his face was red.

They went and stood by the little altar thing at the front of the room. Herbert didn't look at us, just down at the toe of one shoe and his face got redder and redder.

Alice came out next. I could see the place where the mayonnaise had been on the front of her dress, but maybe I wouldn't have if I hadn't known it was there. She walked to the front all stiff and prissy, with a silly grin on her face. She passed right by me, and I might have given her a kick if Dad hadn't been sitting by me.

Bobby came after her, still sniffing. He carried a little pillow with a ring stuck in the middle of it. I didn't blame him for sniffing. He looked awful. Just downright awful.

And then Mom came. Like I've already said, she looked beautiful. Her cheeks were red, too, like Uncle Herbert's, but on her it looked nice.

She had a great big bunch of red roses. I hoped she'd give me one after it was over.

**A**FTER they were all standing around in the front, the organist gave the organ a loud bang, and started on the "Here Comes the Bride" again. I can tell you that Aunt Corabell, who burst in then, was something to see.

She had on a white dress, all satin and a couple of yards wide. It had a long train that came swishing down the room behind her, and a veil hanging down her back, and a bouquet bigger than the wedding cake. She reminded me of a ship in full sail. I've never seen a ship in full sail, but I imagine it would look just like Aunt Corabell as she steamed down the aisle.

But even at her wedding, Aunt Corabell was Aunt Corabell. Alice's sash was hanging crooked and she stopped and gave it a yank. And she poked Bobby in the ribs to stop his sniffing.

The organ stopped playing, and Mr. Tompkins got out his little black book, and motioned for Aunt Corabell and Uncle Herbert to stand in front of him. Aunt Corabell did, and when Uncle Herbert was a little slow she reached over and jerked him into place.

Mr. Tompkins read a lot of stuff, about marriage being an honorable state, and other things. Then he got to the main part.

"Herbert," he said, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife? Wilt thou love, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health, and forsaking all other keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

Herbert got the funniest look on his face. He just stared at the preacher, and he didn't say anything. Mr. Tompkins said gently, "Your answer is, 'I will'."

Herbert still didn't say anything, and Aunt Corabell gave him a poke.

Mr. Tompkins' little frown got bigger. "Your answer is, 'I will'."

Uncle Herbert looked hard at Mr. Tompkins. And then he turned and looked at Corabell. He took a deep breath, looked her right in the eye, and then he said in the loudest, firmest voice I'd ever heard Herbert use, "My answer is, I won't."

Mr. Tompkins turned pale, and Aunt Corabell . . . well, for once, Aunt Corabell was speechless. She gasped a couple of times, like my goldfish does when it jumps out of the bowl, but she couldn't say a word.

Herbert could, though. He went on looking right at Corabell, and he said in the same firm voice, loud enough to be heard all over the room, "No Corabell, I won't. I made those promises once. I wanted to make them then. I thought it was going to be fine, Corabell. But it hasn't worked out that way. You haven't honored me, Corabell. I'm not sure you've even loved me. A man has to be a man in his own house, or it's no good." He turned away from her then. "It isn't every man who gets a second chance," he said. "I guess I'm lucky."

I held my breath and waited. Aunt Corabell would really let him have

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it now. When she got through with him, there wouldn't be much left.

THERE was a long silence. It seemed like everybody in that whole room was holding their breath.

She's just gathering steam, I thought. In a minute, she'll put him in his place, and he'll know he's been put. I was almost afraid to look.

When I did, I could hardly believe my eyes. Aunt Corabell was crying! Real tears. I hadn't ever seen her cry, and I hadn't seen that funny expression on her face, sort of hurt, and scared, and unbelieving.

"Herbert," she said, and her voice was funny, too. "I didn't know you felt like that."

"You haven't known, or cared, how I've felt for a long time, Corabell." He turned then, and started for the door. Aunt Corabell went after him. She was really crying now.

"Herbert," she said, and it was like there wasn't anybody in the room but them. "Please, Herbert. I'm sorry. Why, I wouldn't know what to do without you." She reached out her hand to him and she said, stiffly, as though she hadn't said it in a long, long time, "I love you, Herbert."

There wasn't a sound in that room. Even Bobby had stopped sniffing, and was watching, his eyes big as saucers.

"Give me a second chance," Corabell said, and her voice was quiet, almost humble.

Herbert turned and looked at her, and then he smiled, a sort of sad smile. "All right," he said gently. "All right, old girl. Maybe it's my fault, too. I should have put my foot down."

Somehow, it wasn't funny like you'd think it might be. Ordinarily, Uncle Herbert was the last person in the world you could imagine putting his foot down. But looking at him right this minute, you could almost see him doing it. Hard, too.

Aunt Corabell smiled back at him. Her veil was hanging crooked, and her cheeks were streaked with mascara, and the satin dress was bulging under the strain of it all, but all of a sudden, she looked beautiful, just beautiful. And Uncle Herbert! I think he'd grown a foot. He looked almost dashing.

Mr. Tompkins cleared his throat and started reading again. "Wilt thou have this woman?" And Uncle Herbert just hesitated a second, and then said firmly, "I will!"

I looked at Mom, and she was crying. Even Dad took out his handkerchief and blew his nose.

CROWNUPS are funny. Crying when everything turned out just fine, and there was still that monster cake to eat.

Aunt Corabell's wedding was really the event of the year. She and Herbert are away on a trip now. A fishing trip. Herbert got the little boat he had wanted for so long. There was enough of Aunt Corabell's money left to make the down payment.

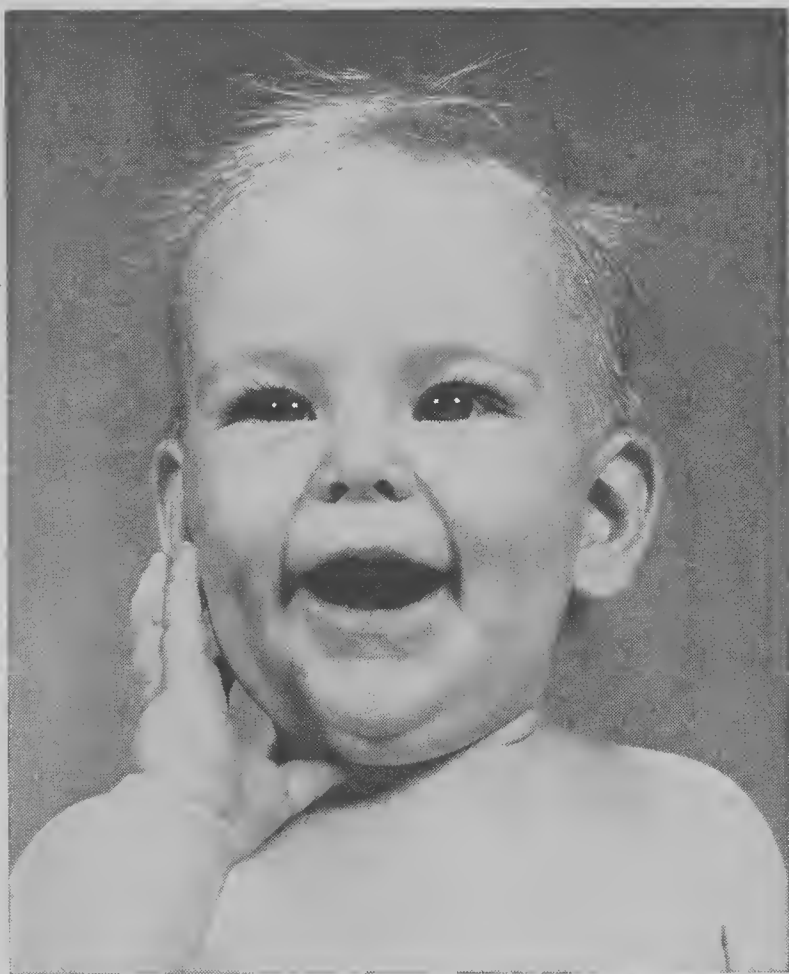
Mom still thinks Aunt Corabell spent her money foolishly, for that wedding, I mean. But I don't. Even I'm old enough to know that it isn't every day you can buy a second chance at happiness for just a thousand dollars.

# Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

## What's He Saying Now?

**THE BOSS:** This approach may not win friends, but it sure does influence people. You have to make yourself heard regularly if you're going to rule. Sometimes a little fella like me *has* to raise his voice to get the attention he deserves. As acknowledged monarch of this home kingdom, I deserve it. Now let's try this again, and I want to see everybody gather around when I get to the chorus!



[Miller Services photos]

• • • • **EVERYBODY'S FRIEND:** Who'll play with me? Anyone for a game of pat-a-cake? Then, if you set me on the floor, you could build up the blocks while I knock them down. Say! That rattle down there makes a lovely lot of noises when I throw it! And could you make all those animal sounds you do so well? After we've pulled funny faces in the mirror, we might sit in the rocker by the window and watch the snowflakes.

**THE POOR LAMB:** Into each life a little rain must fall, and the outlook just at the moment is cloudy with a real threat of showers. Where has everyone gone? A little fella needs lovin' attention, and I sure don't like being left behind. If you simply must do something else, couldn't I watch? I'd smile again if there were just someone to see me. Hey you guys, won't somebody come back for me?



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## Rural Rhymes



[Miller Services photo]

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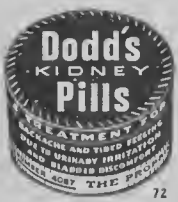
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### Birth of Day

The stars are all gone now, the moon  
rides low  
Morning's gray light casts its first  
ghostly glow.  
Low hanging clouds catch the first  
golden haze  
From low in the east the sun casts its  
first rays.  
Glorified splendor; red, crimson and  
gold  
Glorified splendor of beauty untold.  
The golden fingers rise higher  
From earth, mist is shorn  
From out of this beauty, a new day is  
born.

—MARY M. BUCKINGHAM.

### The First House

However far the road may lie,  
Or busy years may multiply;  
Whatever treasure you may claim,  
However great become your name,  
Or worthy your achievements be;  
Still, in the eyes of Memory  
Will loom one ever-sacred spot,  
Your first house ever unforgot.

Whatever other doors may swing,  
Or thresholds give their welcoming;  
However spacious, high, and grand  
Their roofs may spread, their walls  
may stand;  
Not one will have the wonder-gleams  
Of that first dwelling of your dreams,  
Or be so dear a spot to know  
As Love's first shrine of long ago.

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN.

### North Wind

In Autumn when the cornfield  
Was ripe as ripe could be,  
The wind around the corner  
Was blowing lustily.

It stormed right through the garden  
wall,  
And shook the windows well,  
Then whirled a dance upon the roof  
So all the tree leaves fell.

It roared and raged and bellowed,  
Then what more could it do,  
But open wide its mouth to let  
A snowflake flutter through.

—RUBY FRIEDMAN.

### Patchwork Quilt

My mother's "crazy" patchwork quilts  
Were pieced of odds and ends,  
Familiar scraps of clothes we'd loved,  
And remnants from her friends.

She gave each daughter one of them  
The day that we were wed,  
As colorful as any robe  
That graced a bridal bed.

How often I sat by her side  
To watch my own quilt grow,  
Sometimes she let me help a bit,  
And thus, I learned to sew.

Though out of style by fashion's rule,  
Mine is to Love akin,  
Each time I use it, I still feel  
My mother tuck me in.

—JESSIE CANNON ELDRIDGE.

### To Settle an Estate

"How much am I bid," shouts the  
auctioneer,  
"How much for this bed and this old  
chiffonier?"  
The table is next, where our Bible  
once lay,  
And now Mama's chair, where each  
night we would pray.

They move to the range, still all  
shiny and black.  
In spite of my will, stubborn memory  
goes back—  
Fried chicken, roast turkey and spicy  
mince pies;  
New corn on the cob, apple dump-  
plings, French fries.

Next up, Father's chair, with the  
worn saggy seat,  
And the battered old stool, where he  
rested his feet.  
So plainly I see him remove his work  
shoes,  
Then light up his pipe and relax with  
the "news."

"Now, who will give ten," the brisk  
auctioneer cries.  
"Twenty," I shout while the tears fill  
my eyes.  
I've lost all my poise and my city  
vener,  
They can't go on selling my childhood  
here.

—ISABELL J. HOLLADAY.

### Busy Elves

Sprightly elves of wintertime  
Fly about the sky,  
Wash the dirty storm clouds,  
Hang them up to dry,  
Then with icy scissors,  
Fashion starched lace  
Into scalloped ruffles  
For each cedar's face!

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE.

### The Name

Give me a field to wander,  
Give me a path to go,  
Give me a sky to ponder,  
Give me a star to know,  
Give me a tree availing  
For shelter in storm and gloam,  
Give me a roof unfailing;  
And I will call it home.

Give me a spot to treasure,  
Give me a bloom to tend,  
Give me a joy to measure  
With a loved one or a friend;  
Give me a firelight gleaming,  
And a door to which to come,  
And a peaceful couch for  
dreaming;  
And I will call it home.

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN.

### So Much Good

"There's so much good in all of us!"  
We've heard the sages shout,  
But now the biggest problem is  
To bring this goodness out!

If, miser-like, we hoard kind words,  
Compassion, smiles, some day  
We'll look for all these precious things  
And find they've slipped away!

So let's dig deep down in our hearts  
And set our goodness free—  
The more we give the more is left  
For you, and yes, for me!

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE.

### Sunset

Blood red beyond the mountain peaks  
The sunset ends another day,  
A curtain of darkness cold and bleak  
Silently covers this vast display.

—W. R. MCNEILL.



# Window to the West.....



*This new ranch house has replaced an old log one which is still in service. The valley in which it is situated has an elevation of 4,700 feet.*

[Guide photos]

*mirrors changing pictures of  
scenic beauty in this Alberta home*

by **ELVA FLETCHER**



*The Cartwrights of Alberta carry on the traditions of ranch life. Here is Mary with son Gordon on Gingersnap; John and his father. Baby Jane was afternoon napping.*



*A stairway from the garage leads into the kitchen. The basement contains Mary's store room and a workshop in addition to tack and rumpus rooms.*

when she's bigger. In the basement garage area, a shelf-lined wall holds the family's many pairs of boots and other footwear.

The new house has simplified many of Mary's household duties, largely because she and Jim selected wall and floor coverings for their easy-care qualities. The living room's golden ash plywood walls clean quickly. So do the kitchen's knotty pine finish and the roxatoned bedroom walls. Desk and counter tops are arborite. They used a variety of floor coverings, and these include rubber and vinyl tile, linoleum, and cork planking for the living-room floor.

Grocery shopping for this home means buying 6 months' supply at a time. There are two reasons for this: in off seasons the ranch may be cut off from the nearest community for days at a time; and Mary has learned to be prepared to feed five or fifty—a much different life to the one she knew at home in Ontario where she trained at Toronto Sick Children's Hospital.

**T**HE Cartwrights have a family of three to carry on the ranch's traditions. Twelve-year-old John goes to boarding school at Vernon, B.C. During the summer he's at home learning about ranch operations from his dad and he's as enthusiastic about the ranch as his parents. Already he's shown three horses which he trained himself and last fall he took in a range management meeting with his father. Six-year-old Gordon has just started his schooling (Please turn to page 42)



*Maple furniture adds warmth of color to the spaciousness of this living room. Mary has found that marks easily wipe off its particular finish.*

**S**OMETIME I'd like to go back to the quiet valley high in Alberta's foothills southwest of High River where Mary and Jim Cartwright make their home. As you drive into their valley, the first mountain range rises to the west. And you might see a slender plume of smoke curling lazily upward from the friendly fireplace of the D Ranch's new house.

Jim's parents settled in this valley at the century's turn and their first home of peeled logs grew with their needs. It was to this house Jim brought his bride.

Mary and Jim loved the old, rambling ranch house. They still do. However, as time passed, they decided that the time had come for a new house. Remodeling and renovating the old home seemed impractical. For one thing it was not possible to put a basement under it; for another there was a limit to the shelf and storage space they could add. But perhaps above all else, they had a yen for windows that looked to the west.

They were a long time finding the most suitable plan for their needs. Then they added their own ideas. Next they took the whole thing to Calgary architect Garnett Kerr and High River contractor Leo Heywood. Building started in June of 1958. By November, the Cartwrights had moved into a modern, comfortable, 3-bedroom ranch home on a rise of land west of the old house.

The new house, a variation of the conventional L-shape, has 2,300 square feet of space and makes picturesque use of its western exposure. The living room's large window looks to the west and offers a continually changing picture. The dining room and kitchen also capture some of the western light. So does the master bedroom. "We really need all the light we can get, especially in winter" Mary points out.

The 27 by 15-foot living room is where the family congregate, and reflects the family's wide range of interests. Mary thinks having a well-equipped, homey living room is extremely im-

portant, because they often have to entertain themselves for long stretches of time when the weather closes in.

A natural stone fireplace at the living room's south end attracts family and friends alike. A cheerful fire blazes in it at the least suggestion of coolness. Even Jim is ready to admit it's a good substitute for the heater in the old house which warmed him for so many years when he'd come in after a long, cold ride. It extends down into the basement rumpus room that is immediately below the living room. The Cartwrights gathered the fireplace stones around the ranch and on their travels.

A long bench, built under the picture window, holds an extensive hi-fi record collection. Bookshelves offer variety of reading. The TV set is placed at comfortable eye level; the movie screen ready for use. An enthusiastic photographer, Jim has already made a one-and-a-half hour movie showing the variety of work done around the ranch. And there's lots to be seen within the ranch's 50 miles of fence. Here is country that even Jim, who grew up in it, describes as "pretty wild."

**T**HIS house has many special features. For example, the fireplace serves as a wall between the living and dining rooms. There are two bathrooms and the Cartwright boys have priority on one. The boys' bedroom was designed so that a partition could be put in the middle, to make two smaller, identical rooms, each with its own built-in desk, cupboards and bookshelves.

There's an indoor barbecue in the sunporch that doubles as an eating place when there's a crowd (which is frequently). It accommodates a ranch-sized, arborite-topped table. Bedrooms have built-in window seats for extra storage, and large clothes cupboards with sliding doors. A dutch door leads into baby Jane's bedroom. With the top half open, she'll have a ready-made playroom

and he's learning to ride too. Pink and white Jane Elizabeth is the months-old baby of the family.

Mary has firm ideas about the responsibility of parents in educating children. Because the ranch is isolated her youngsters started their schooling by correspondence. But once they are old enough, she feels they should go to school to learn how to get along with other youngsters of their own age group. "We need good schools and parents who take a real interest in what the youngsters are doing at school. We're responsible when youngsters fail to make their grades."

WHILE the living room is the heart of this home, Jim's office is the core of the ranch business. It contains modern built-in file cabinets and an old-fashioned roll-top desk that has been in the Cartwright family for many years. Here, Jim keeps the detailed records so necessary in a big business-like operation like his. Mary inventories the horses and

also maintains the weather records, just as Jim's mother did during her lifetime.

The Cartwrights run about 1,600 head of Galloway-Hereford cattle. Because so much of the ranch is in rough country its horses are essential. Mary says "Here you've got to ride if you want to go anywhere." The ranch has about 100 horses all told, including work, pack and saddle horses.

If Mary has a hobby, it's the Arabian and Half-Arabian horses the D Ranch has specialized in for 30 years. Now they are developing saddle horses for children by breeding their Arabian strain to Welsh or Shetland ponies. Mary enthuses about Arabians because "they're intelligent, hardy and most important, they like people."

Roads, power and telephone lines have eliminated much of the ranch's one-time isolation. Now there's the added pleasure of homemaking in a house designed for the best in family living. V

## The Countrywoman

### For Safety's Sake

FARM safety leaders will use a wide lens to look at the total problem of accidents among farm people, not only home and farm-work accidents, but those which happen away from the farm, at the forthcoming Western Canada Farm Safety Conference, to be held at Valley Center, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., Feb. 13-14.

Leaders from agricultural organizations, safety councils, government public health and agricultural departments, implement and other industrial fields, will meet with farm folk to review what has been done so far to reduce accidents. They will also try to devise plans for further action.

Conference chairman, Christian Smith of the Saskatchewan Government's public health department, comments that "one weakness of the safety effort so far is that farm

people themselves have demonstrated little concern. The exception is the 4-H groups, many of which have made an excellent contribution, first in educating themselves, and second, in doing an educational job in the community. These young people are our future farmers and we can expect a big improvement when they grow up. Meanwhile, the interest of today's adult farmers is vital to the prevention of the accidents which take such a big toll now."

Registrations are now being received from interested persons and organizations on the prairies and in British Columbia, by M. A. Kirk, 720 Robinson St., Regina, secretary of both the Western Canada and Saskatchewan farm safety committees. Further information about the conference program can be obtained by writing to Mr. Kirk. V

### Our Readers Suggest

If you are unable to buy a 2 lb. quilt batt, buy two 1 lb. batts. Spread one on the quilt back, then spread with newspaper. Spread the second batt over the newspaper. Slowly pull out the newspaper and the two batts will stay in place without any trouble. —Mrs. Geo. Goodwin, Selkirk, Man.

When boiling macaroni, grease the top inside wall of the kettle and it will not boil over.

When fastening tie backs for curtains, pull the window blind to the desired level and use this as a guide for placing both tie backs evenly. —Mrs. M. Black, Zephyr, Ont.

Use steel wool for stuffing your next pincushion—it keeps your pins and needles sharp and clean.

My guests expressed pleasure one evening when I served grapes and gave each guest a paper baking cup to dispose of the seeds. —Mrs. John Atkinson, Lashburn, Sask.

Set bath soap on a cellulose sponge. The soap will dry out more quickly after use, and the soapy sponge is fine for cleaning the tub after bathing.

To keep frost from forming on windows this winter, rub the inside surface with a solution of 1 oz. glycerine and 1 pt. rubbing alcohol.

Before painting window frames, rub soap all over the panes of glass in the window. When the painting job is finished any paint that has spattered the glass can be easily washed off. —Mrs. W. F. Grasswick, Thorsby, Alta.

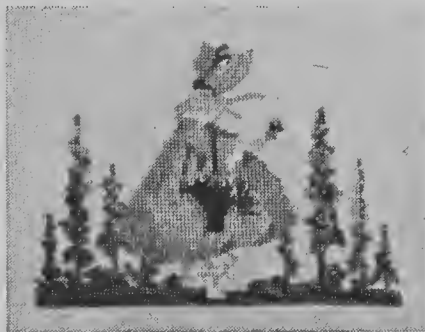
When sewing patches on the knees of tots' overalls, make the patch in a different color and shape as the head of an animal such as a cat, dog or elephant. The tots won't mind wearing patched overalls with such designs. —Mrs. Dorothy Jensen, Radville, Sask.

## HANDICRAFTS

### Needlepoint Kits

THIS selection of needlepoint kits includes something new — silhouettes! These silhouettes and the needlepoint pictures are worked

from a graph chart in the same way as the pictures offered before in this department. Designs are not stamped on the canvas included in the kits.



Both Sunbonnet Girl pictures are from one kit, M-166. The 2-thread pictures measure 2½" by 3½"; 3-thread, 3" by 4"; \$2.50. In wool with off-white background, 8¼" by 11", \$3.50. M-166 charts alone, without materials, are 65¢.



M-141, a petit point picture titled The Christ, features artfully blended medieval tones. In 2-thread it measures 4" by 5"; in 3-thread, 5" by 6"; \$2.75 per kit. In wool, the picture measures 11½" by 13½"; \$4.50. A chart without materials is 85¢.

M-159 pictures the familiar bluejay perched on a branch of oak leaves.

The bird's rich shading of blues is complemented by autumn tones in the leaves. The 2-thread picture measures 4" by 5"; 3-thread 6½" by 7½"; \$3. The chart alone without materials is 75¢.



M-163, M-164, M-162 (L to R) measure about 3½" by 4" in 2-thread, 4½" by 5" in 3-thread. Silhouette kits, black thread only, \$1 each; chart alone 35¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

## IN THE KITCHEN



*Served with a generous pat of butter, topped with Canadian maple syrup, pancakes invite the family to a hearty breakfast.*

## Hot from the Griddle

by GWEN LESLIE

**G**OLDEN brown, light, tasty pancakes are a sure-fire eating success at our house. How long is it since you've served pancakes to your family? If it's been some time, why not revive the old tradition of serving pancakes for Shrove Tuesday when that occasion is celebrated next month?

During the early Christian era, eggs, butter and milk were forbidden during Lent. Any of these foods on hand in the home had to be used up, and a special recipe was prescribed by the church for their use. The flour was symbolic of the staff of life; the milk of innocence; salt of wholesomeness; and eggs of vitality. Pancakes became the official meal of Shrove Tuesday—the last day before Lent.

Until recent years, pancakes were a breakfast specialty. Now, variations of the basic recipe may be featured at lunch, dinner and as snacks. For something just a little different, you might plan a pancake party—equally popular with adults and children alike.

### For Pancake Variety

- For a different flavor and texture, add 1 cup or less of one of the following, to 4 cups of pancake batter: grated or chopped raw apple, chopped nuts, crisp bacon bits, chopped chicken or ham, canned kernel corn, grated cheddar cheese, chopped drained canned fruit.

- Try a variety of pancake toppings. As a change from the customary maple syrup, make and use spiced honey by heating 1 cup honey with one teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon nutmeg; or cream ½ cup strained honey with ½ cup butter until you have a light and fluffy honey-butter topping. Spicy apple-sauce, pear conserve, and cherry sauce are other alternatives that will please fruit fanciers who prefer a mildly tart flavor.

- Try a pancake shortcake for dessert. Make several large pancakes and pile them one on top of the other with crushed fruit or jam between the layers. Cut in wedge-shaped pieces for serving.

- Spread hot thin pancakes with jam, marmalade, jelly or date filling

and roll up. Sprinkle them with a little sifted icing sugar and serve hot. To make thin pancakes for rolling, increase the amount of milk in your recipe by one-quarter (e.g. instead of 2 cups milk, use 2½ cups).

### Feather-light Pancakes

- |                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 egg, slightly beaten              | 1 c. flour         |
| ¾ to 1 c. milk                      | ½ tsp. salt        |
| 2 T. melted shortening or salad oil | 2 T. baking powder |
|                                     | 2 T. sugar         |

Combine egg and milk (for fat, fluffy cakes use the smaller amount of milk). Add shortening. Stir in sifted dry ingredients and beat smooth. Pour (Please turn to page 44)

### Pancake Tips

1. Salt tends to make pancakes stick, so grease the griddle very lightly with an unsalted fat such as shortening, lard, cooking oil or unsalted butter.

2. Heat the griddle slowly. When you think it is hot enough, sprinkle a few drops of water on it. If the drops dance merrily for a moment before evaporating, the temperature is just right. If the drops sputter and disappear almost immediately, the pan is too hot.

3. For an even size and for uniform cooking, dip the batter with ¼ cup measure instead of a spoon or ladle. Pour the batter for each pancake with one quick motion. If the batter is spooned on, the first spoonful starts to bake before the second spoonful can be added to the cake.

4. Pancakes should be turned only once during baking. Turn each cake when its edges are a light brown and the tiny bubbles which form on the top have begun to break. Then cook other side to a golden brown.

5. Pancakes are best served hot off the griddle. If this just can't be done, spread baked pancakes on cookie sheets and place in a warm (not hot) oven until you are ready to serve them.

## There's nothing like the Glazed Date Fans you bake yourself!



If you bake at home it's easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation . . . and if you just follow our recipes, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

### You'll need for the dough:

- ½ c. milk
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 3 eggs
- 1 egg yolk
- ½ c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ⅓ c. granulated sugar
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- 4¼ c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

### for the filling and glaze:

- 2 c. cut-up pitted dates
- 3 tbsps. granulated sugar
- 1 c. water
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. water
- 1 tbsp. granulated sugar
- ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon

1. Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Measure lukewarm water into small bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well.



2. Meantime, beat eggs and egg yolk well. Cream butter or mar-

garine in large bowl. Blend in the ⅓ c. sugar, salt and eggs. Stir in vanilla, lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and 2 c. of the flour; beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2¼ c. (about) flour.

3. Knead dough on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hrs. Meantime, cook dates, the 3 tbsps. sugar and 1 c. water together, stirring, until thick; stir in lemon juice. Cool.



4. Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Roll each portion into a 12" round; spread ½ of each round with ½ of the filling; fold dough over filling. Spread ½ of each semicircle with remaining filling and fold dough over to cover. Place on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Using back of knife, mark radiating spokes on top of dough. Cover with a towel. Let rise until doubled—about 45 mins. Deepen markings. Brush fans with egg white mixed with 1 tbsp. water and sprinkle with a mixture of 1 tbsp. sugar and cinnamon. Bake in mod. hot oven, 375°, 25 to 30 mins. Makes 2 fans.





## THE TWO SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL BAKING

**1. FIVE ROSES PRE-SIFTED FLOUR!** It's Canada's top-quality all purpose flour. And it's pre-sifted to save you steps. No need to sift when making bread or yeast doughs; sift just once before measuring for cakes, pastry.

**2. FIVE ROSES GUIDE TO GOOD COOKING!** It's the perfect partner to Five Roses Flour. Not just a recipe book, but a complete guide to cooking and baking. For a copy, send 50c to: Five Roses, Box 6089, Montreal.

## FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Canada's Most Respected Name In Baking



batter on hot griddle with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. measure. Yield: about eight 5" cakes.

### Banana Griddle Cakes

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sifted all-purpose flour | 2 eggs, separated          |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt                    | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk     |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper                  | 3 T. melted shortening     |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder          | 1 c. thinly sliced bananas |
| 1 T. sugar                                 |                            |

Sift first five ingredients together. Thoroughly combine egg yolks, milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring only enough to dampen flour. Stir in bananas. Beat egg whites stiff and fold in. Cook on a hot, lightly greased griddle, allowing  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. batter for each pancake. Turn to brown the other side when bubbles form on the surface. Serve hot with butter and honey, or syrup with sausages or ham. Yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  doz. griddle cakes.

### Potato Griddle Scones

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sifted all-purpose flour or | $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. grated nutmeg    |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sifted pastry flour         | 2 T. chilled shortening             |
| 4 tsp. baking powder                          | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold mashed potato |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt                       | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. milk (about)       |
| 1 T. sugar                                    |                                     |

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, nutmeg and sugar together into mixing bowl. Cut shortening in finely. Measure cold mashed potato and mash with a fork until smooth; stir into flour mixture. Make a well in the dry ingredients. Add milk and mix lightly, adding a

little more milk if necessary to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Pat or roll dough out to a scant  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thickness. Cut in rounds using a floured cutter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter.

Sprinkle griddle or frying pan lightly with flour. Heat until flour becomes slightly golden. Bake scones on the heated griddle until golden on both sides and cooked in the middle, 12 to 15 min. Yields about 12 scones.

### Rolled Supper Pancakes

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 12 baked pancakes, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. Worcestershire sauce |  |
| about 5" in diameter                                       | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. diced processed cheddar cheese (about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) |
| 7 oz. can tuna fish  | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. mayonnaise  |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. grated onion                              | 1 T. lemon juice   |
| 1 T. salt  | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk  |

Drain oil from tuna fish and flake finely. Stir mayonnaise, onion, lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce and salt into fish, mixing well. Combine diced cheese with milk in the top of a double boiler and heat over boiling water until cheese is melted and sauce is smooth.

Spread about 1 T. of tuna filling across the middle of each pancake, fold over to form rolls. Place seam side down in a shallow baking pan. Pour the hot cheese sauce over the rolls and place the pan under the pre-heated broiling element in the oven, with the top of the food about 6 in. from the heat. Broil 5 to 8 min., or until cheese is golden and rolls are heated through. Yields about 4 servings. V

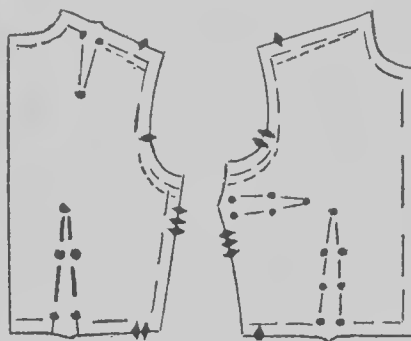
## Clip and Save Sewing Hints

### Adjusting the Shoulder Line

#### Sloping Shoulders

(Also to Remove Pad Allowance)

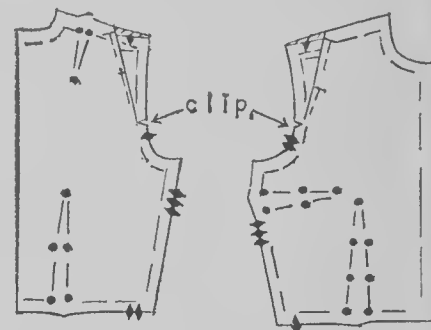
Mark a new seam line lowering shoulder of pattern the amount needed. Lower armhole by marking a new seam line the same amount as the shoulder to retain original size of armhole. Blend line into first notch at front and back as shown by dotted line. Note: Set sleeve in armhole on new seam line.



ice. Fold a small tuck in armhole seam allowance so pattern lies flat.

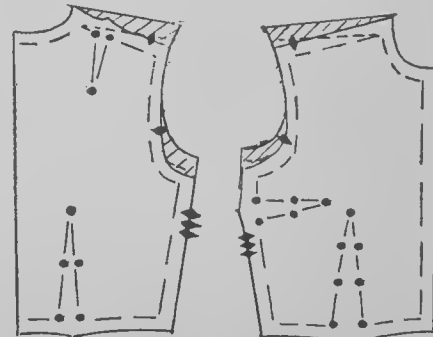
#### Narrow Shoulders

Pin a diagonal tuck at back and front bodice to obtain the correct shoulder width. Start tuck halfway between neck and armhole at shoulder; taper to armhole above notches. Clip armhole seam allowance so pattern lies flat.



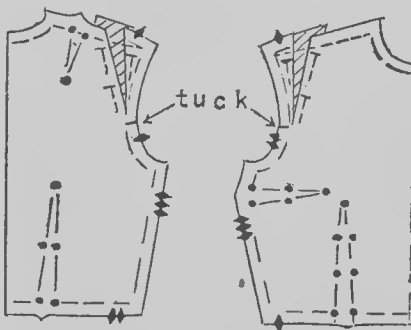
#### Square Shoulders

Add tissue to front and back shoulder edges the amount required for a smooth fit at shoulders. Taper to nothing at neckline as shown. Raise underarm equal to the amount added at shoulder. Re-mark notches at shoulder and armhole edges. V



#### Wide Shoulders

Draw a diagonal line on pattern halfway between neck and armhole at shoulder and taper to armhole above



notches. Slash to armhole seam allowance. Spread and add tissue the extra width required at back and front bod-

9615

# Slumber Time

9456



No. 9615 provides patterns for girls' sleep and loungewear. Elastic tightens the cuffs of the raglan sleeved robe. Eyelet and ribbon trim the scooped-neck pajamas. Girls' sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; price 40¢.



9443

No. 9443 is a quick 'n easy pattern. Robe and pajama top feature a front button closing and the eyelet is repeated on pant legs. In misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; pattern price is 50¢.

No. 8448 offers a variety of pajama styles for boys. Pajama jackets feature button fronts or the popular pull-over neck opening. Boys' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Pattern price 35¢.

No. 5546 features comfortably fitting men's pajamas with button-free boxy tops. Men's sizes Small (chest 34-36); Medium (38-40); Large (42-44); Extra Large (46-48). Price 35¢.



5546



No. 9456 features pajamas as one item in a lingerie wardrobe for girls. Petticoats are made with elastic at waistlines above tiered or plain full skirts. Girls' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; 40¢.



8448

## The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,  
Winnipeg 12, Man.

528 Evans Ave.,  
Toronto 14, Ont.

Please send Butterick

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## IN THE SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE



## THE HOME ECONOMIST

is a University graduate, like the extension specialist. She works with the women and 'teen-age girls in the community, teaching them cooking, interior decorating and all the things that make for better farm living.

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is another person who works closely with many members of the community to help improve the standards of farm living. He has had long experience in looking after the banking needs of Canadian farmers. Visit him the next time you're in town.

## CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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FN-21

# The Country Boy and Girl

Country girls and boys enjoy both reading and writing poetry and so we're going to have a poetry contest for you. Book prizes will be given for the best poems. Of course we want only those you write yourself. Be sure to give us your name, address and age and have your mother or father verify that it is your own work. Winning poems will be published in a later issue of *The Country Guide*. The contest is open to girls and boys 12 years of age and under.—The Editors.

## Naughty Nippy

by ARTHUR KOMUS

NIPPY never did what he was told. From the first time he fell out of the tree on his head, his sister said he was always a problem to his mother.

He would run out to the end of a branch and twirl around and around, chattering all the while. His mother would scold him, but he'd pretend he didn't hear. He'd try the longest jumps from tree to tree; and barely make it every time.

Then, one day when he tired of teasing his sister Nellie and her friends, Nippy decided to go exploring. His mother had told him never to leave the trees for they offered shelter and protection from danger, but he hadn't been listening to her at the time. He just went where his fast little legs carried him. And they carried him far.

They carried him past the edge of the forest, past the cliff, out to where the big rocks were. He had lots of fun, jumping from rock to rock, darting in and out of holes, teasing birds and frightening insects. He climbed onto a giant rock and looked as far as he could see.

There were clouds that his mother called smoke and some funny shapes that he thought might be buildings. He remembered his father talking about buildings and the beings who lived in them. He also remembered his mother talking of the "boys" who lived in those buildings, and how they liked to catch squirrels.

Nippy just hoped he could meet up with one of those "boys." He figured he was quicker and smarter than any "boy" could be. Right then this wish was granted. He heard a loud shout, "Get him, Rcx." There was a loud roar and a bark, and he had to run for his life.

He darted into a small hole and turned to face whatever was chasing him. It was big and noisy, and he had never seen anything like it in his life. It was a dog, but Nippy didn't know that. He thought it must be one of those "boys" his mother had warned him about.

THEN something pushed the dog aside and reached into the hole. Nippy fought back as hard as he could with his sharp little teeth, but it was no use. He was picked up and held tightly. He couldn't escape. He looked around for a way out. There was none. If he could get loose and jump down that big creature on the ground would get him. Then he saw something else coming. It was even bigger than the one that held him. He didn't know what to do.

The bigger one said something to the one that held him. Nippy didn't

understand what was said, but it sounded just the same as when his mother scolded him. He wondered if maybe it was a "boy" who was holding him, and he was being checked up by his mother. He felt a little better. He knew his mother wouldn't hurt anything, and he hoped this boy's mother was the same.

She came over to Nippy and stroked his back. It felt good to Nippy, and he didn't shake quite so much. Then the boy's mother said something else to the boy, and the boy shook his head. The boy's mother spoke more sharply. This time the boy nodded his head, handed Nippy over to his mother, and took hold of his dog's collar.

When he was put down on the ground Nippy felt better. He scampered for the trees as fast as he could. And when he got to the highest branch of the nearest tree, he sat down and began to think. His first thought was that it was a good thing the boy minded his mother better than Nippy did. The second was that he would begin to mind his mother, because, if he had minded her in the first place, he wouldn't have had all this trouble. V

## A Special Heart

*I'll make a big heart in the snow,  
Outlining it with scraps  
Of bread and bits of suet, too,  
And other things, perhaps.  
I'll fill the center with the crumbs  
From cookies and from cake,  
You see, this is a special heart  
That I am going to make;  
It's for the hungry little birds—  
They'll think it's very fine  
To have their daily feast of crumbs  
Served as a Valentine!*

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSER.

## Heart Dusters

Do you want to make a pretty gift for Mother for Valentine Day? Buy a yard of pink or white flannel. Divide it into four equal pieces. Cut a large heart pattern out of cardboard. Be sure it will fit on the cloth. Using the cardboard pattern as a guide, cut out four flannel hearts. You can use regular shears, or pinking shears if you have them. Now fold your heart dusters in half, and tie with a pink or white ribbon. Under the ribbon slip a little valentine note for mother. For an especially nice valentine, promise to use the dusters for her!—MARION ULLMARK. V

*When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide*

## There's a Difference . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.



## Do You Organize Your Time?

SOME of us gyrate around and never seem to get anything done. Others placidly go their way accomplishing miracles. The secret seems to lie in the ability to arrange efficiently the 24 hours in each day and the 60 minutes in each hour. To start the new year, we have a quiz to help you assess whether or not you make the best use of your time. Here are the key questions.

	Yes	No
1. Do you live by a fairly well-set schedule for rising, eating, going to bed, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you have a place for your clothing and other possessions and keep them there?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If someone drops in on you unexpectedly are you upset and/or angry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you agree with the adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy?"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you tackle your work in the order of importance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do you generally work with the radio or television on?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do you make lists of things to do, purchases to make, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Are you often overcome by the feeling of panic because you think you have more to do than time to do it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Just before you go to sleep, do you calmly plan your next day's activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. When an unexpected invitation comes your way, do you usually drop everything and go?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Are you usually punctual for appointments, work, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Do tasks often take longer than you anticipate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Do you rely heavily on having a watch or clock nearby?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Can you usually estimate the time correctly (within 15 minutes) without looking at a timepiece?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Do you often daydream?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answers: You should have answered "yes" to all questions except 3, 6, 8, 10 and 15 which should be "no."

Scoring: Give yourself 2 points for each correct answer.

0 to 10 points: Time means nothing to you. You squander it carelessly and have very little to show for your waking hours. You may be a likeable personality, but you drive many of your friends to distraction with the random way you live and work.

12 to 20 points: You try to plan your time efficiently but you often fail. This leaves you with a feeling of panic and frustration. Use this quiz to give you some hints as to how you can improve.

22 to 28 points: You make the hours work for you by good planning. If you correct your shortcomings, you'll rate well.

30 points: Father Time is at your command. You do your work on time and efficiently; you also help others with their tasks. You exemplify the statement, "If you want something done, ask a busy person." ✓

## Mom's Complaint

When Jim was small, his room was filled  
With model cars of vintage old:  
Each shelf contained a motley lot—  
Every color, make, and mold.

I dusted while I groaned within,  
"How long will this mad passion last?"  
And mentally consigned the cars  
To dumps in which all trash is cast.

But now he's in his 'teens and has  
The lassies on his amorous mind,  
His room's replete with pictures of  
Models of a different kind.

Bring back the cars! I'll gladly dust  
Until I'm weary on my feet:  
With them I'm sure that I can cope  
But model lassies have me beat.

—ALICE L. ANDERSON

## POLE TYPE CONSTRUCTION can 1/2 your costs!



## Pressure Treated Poles and Lumber

BARNs • SHEDs • SHELTERS • SILOS • ETC.

## FREE PLANS AVAILABLE!



Simple, modern building method cuts your construction costs by as much as 50%—saves you time and work. Erection is fast and simple . . . no costly foundations, scaffolding, matching or mortising. "Triple C" Brand Pressure Treated Poles and Lumber give 40 years or more of trouble-free service . . . lasting protection against rot and manure acids. And—for fences that last five times longer, insist on "Triple C" Brand Pressure Treated posts!



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Please send me illustrated catalogue of plans for pole type construction with "Triple C" Brand pressure treated wood.

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**CANADA CREOSOTING**  
COMPANY LIMITED

Read the ads. They will help  
you choose wisely.

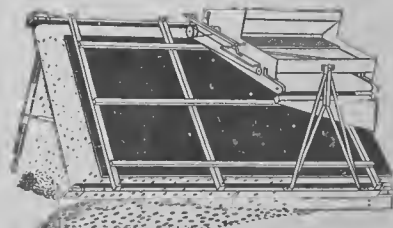
## RUPTURED

### BE FREE FROM TRUSS SLAVERY

Surely you want to THROW AWAY TRUSSES FOREVER, be rid of Rupture Worries. Then Why put up with wearing a gripping, chafing and unsanitary truss. For there is now a new modern Non-Surgical treatment that is designed to permanently correct rupture. These Non-Surgical treatments are so certain, that a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance is given.

Write today for our New FREE Book that gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells how non-surgically you may again work, live, play, love and enjoy life in the manner you desire. Write today—Dept. H8705 Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## GENERAL PURPOSE BEATTIE GRAIN CLEANER



Combination Screen and Blanket Wild Oats Cleaner—will clean, grade and separate other grains as well. It is the ideal cleaner for the Western Farmer.

**Cascade Bros. Ltd.** BRANDON  
MANITOBA

# Decisive Action in Hog Marketing Controversy

**FAME falters.**

**Hog Board brought under tighter control**

THE much-publicized campaign to raise money for initial financing of FAME, the proposed Ontario-wide meat packing co-operative, has faltered on a ruling of the Ontario Securities Commission, and the money collected through debenture sales has been returned.

The Securities Commission is a provincial body that was set up following the stock market crash in 1929 to enforce the Ontario Securities Act as a means of safeguarding the investing public. Co-operatives normally are exempt from the provisions of the Securities Act, but on receiving complaints about FAME, the Commission investigated. It ruled that FAME had no members, no assets and was selling unsecured debentures.

It wrote in its ruling: "The public was being invited to provide preliminary financing to create a co-operative system without the right to participate in the profits. It was seeking initial financing outside the framework of a co-operative organization."

The Commission decided that

FAME was not exempt from the provisions of the Securities Act, and that its fund raising campaign did not meet those provisions.

Charles McInnis, president of the Ontario Hog Producers Association, which was sponsoring FAME, has announced that he still hopes to find some way to bring FAME into operation.

AS a result of further developments, it now seems that the controversy over the compulsory hog marketing program is finally going to be resolved. After months of fruitless effort to persuade the Hog Board to make an earnest effort to resolve the contentious problems facing it, the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, which is the agency of government responsible for administration of the Farm Products Marketing Act, has acted decisively. In a determined effort to save the plan, it brought forth regulations in mid-December which: (1) limit the discretionary powers formerly delegated to the Hog

Board regarding money expenditures; and, which (2) compel the Hog Board to institute a selling system which will eliminate discrimination and allocation. It has also ruled that \$75,000 transferred by the Hog Board to the Hog Association without approval of the O.F.P.M.B., and in contravention of the regulations, should be returned.

These decisions were made following a series of events which brought concern to the O.F.P.M.B. about the future of the Hog plan. Most serious of these events was made public when the Hog Board was called before the O.F.P.M.B. in the presence of the press. At this meeting, the fact was revealed that the auditor of the O.F.P.M.B. had found, in examining the books of the hog selling operation, that money was being transferred in ever-increasing amounts to the Hog Association, where it would be beyond the control of the government board. Of over \$550,000 transferred in the past 4 years, \$260,000 had been transferred in the first 10 months of 1960. Of this latter sum, \$75,000 had been moved since April 12 in contravention of a regulation forbidding such transfer without the approval of the O.F.P.M.B. The government board chairman George McCague demanded an explanation be provided by the Hog Board

within a week, and his Board later ruled that the explanation was inadequate and the money should be returned.

The new regulations order the Hog Board to present to the O.F.P.M.B., by Jan. 16, an outline of a selling system under which all buyers of hogs will be given the opportunity to bid on each lot of hogs offered, and in which it can be determined that the hogs are sold to the highest bidder. The method must be approved by the government board, and will go into effect April 1. The regulations dealing with the use of funds requires the Hog Board to get approval from the government board before making grants or like payments of money. Funds that have been transferred are raised through the compulsory levy of 40 cents on virtually every hog marketed in the province.

The new method of electing directors to the Hog Board which was announced by Mr. McCague earlier, in time for the election which will be held in March, should also help to still criticism of the present hog marketing scheme. Under it, districts have been revised to give more adequate representation to all producers, and every director will have to be elected at a meeting in his own district. There will be no more directors at large. V

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### FARM ORGANIZATIONS FIGHT FREIGHT RATE HIKE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture appeared before the Board of Transport Commissioners in December, on behalf of the United Grain Growers Ltd., the Alberta Wheat Pool, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Manitoba Pool Elevators, to strongly oppose the applications by the two national railway systems for increased freight rates on export grains to the Maritime ports. The joint submission maintained that it is quite inappropriate for the railway companies to attempt to bring about such an increase at this particular time.

The Federation and the western grain organizations reminded the Board that a Royal Commission is sitting to study freight rates and other transportation problems, and that the Government had invoked a "freeze" on freight rates until such time as the Commission had time to bring down its report. "Now, here we are with a proposal to increase the revenue burden on Western farmers. We do not think this should be permitted," the brief stated.

"It is evident to us that this proposed freight rate increase would violate the whole spirit and intent of the freight rate 'freeze' and jeopardize the orderly determination of national freight rate policy in which this country is now engaged. It seems to us very clear," the submission continued, "that the substantial increases in rates for

export grain shipped to Halifax, St. John and West St. John, could have no other result than to become a direct added cost to the western farmer. The 'freeze' on freight rate increases certainly had the intent, among other things, of holding what was felt to be an increasingly inequitable burden on western farmers."

It was pointed out as well that if these rate increases were granted it would threaten the entire principle of equalized costs of shipment to eastern export points, and would take business away from the Maritime ports. V

### NFU CREATED IN CANADA

A National Farmers Union has been created by the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, meeting in Saskatoon last month. The IFUC decided to change its name to the National Farmers Union in preparation to expand the organization across the country. The decision was taken following approval by the provincial conventions of the farm unions in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

Alfred P. Gleave, SFU president, was elected first president of the NFU. FUA President, Ed Nelson, was named vice-president. Other executive members are R. Usick, president of the MFU, and Mel Tebbutt, president of the OFU. A committee has been set up to draft a proposed constitution for the new organization. V

### OFA WANTS GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE FARM EXPENSES

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture claimed, in its annual presentation to Premier Frost and his Cabinet, that the provincial government would have greater success in increasing farm incomes by helping farmers to reduce their expenses, than by trying to raise prices through various means.

President William Tilden pointed out as an example that a prime item of farm expense is the municipal property tax. "In areas adjacent to or within urban municipalities, the weight of the tax on farm lands is especially severe, since urban extension has forced the farmer to assume a larger share of the cost of services for which he has felt no need," he said.

In 1946, taxes on farm land and buildings in Ontario amounted to \$13.9 million. By 1959, this tax burden had increased by more than 200 per cent, and amounted to \$44.2 million. Net farm income, according to the brief, gained only 29 per cent in the same period, and the appreciation on land and buildings gained only 73.5 per cent. "It is easy to see from these figures why farmers are upset about the tax situation," Mr. Tilden told the Cabinet.

The OFA urged the Government to establish a Select Committee to examine the fields of assessment, taxation and municipal finance, with a view to finding a more equitable distribution of the costs of education and other services.

The brief also suggested that the Ontario Government could become more active in reducing farm costs through assistance in co-operative development. It called for a fresh

examination of the provisions of the Co-operative Loans Act and the establishment of a provincial department of co-operation as possible first steps that could be taken.

Other requests included:

- A joint effort by the Government and the OFA to examine the possibilities of establishing supply control measures on an intra-provincial basis.
- Co-operation by the Government in respect to Federal programs, when inaugurated, in the purchase and withdrawal from agriculture production of sub-marginal land; afforestation of such lands; and, establishment of small industries.
- Expansion of farm business management advisory services.
- Establishment of a policy of storage assistance to Ontario grain growers. V

### SFU WANTS FEED GRAIN ORDER RESCINDED

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union at its annual meeting at Saskatoon in December instructed its board of directors to press the Federal Government to rescind the order permitting western feed mills to buy grain outside the Canadian Wheat Board.

Delegates asked for a free trade policy between Canada and other nations. They want present restrictions on Japanese goods entering Canada progressively reduced, and a similar reduction in tariffs on manufactured goods from countries which buy from Canada. Other resolutions asked the Federal Government to search out methods to meet competition from U.S. grain export policies and probable competition from the U.S.S.R.; and for long-term

credits to newly independent countries.

The meeting asked for deficiency payments for farm products (other than western grains) on a basic unit of each farmer's production; deficiency payments on a regional basis; extension of deficiency payments to all categories of Grade A eggs and Grade B eggs.

Other resolutions asked for:

- Full use of the Agricultural Stabilization Act to provide a full system of parity prices for farm products.

- A support price for rapeseed under the Act.

- More power for the Act's Advisory Committee in pricing agricultural products.

- PFAA payments on an individual basis, to be paid on crops under 12 bushels per acre.

- Unemployment insurance for farm labor.

- More credit to responsible young farmers through the Farm Credit Act.

#### MFU SAYS RELIEF FROM COST-PRICE SQUEEZE IS PARAMOUNT AND URGENT

The Manitoba Farmers Union, in its annual presentation to the Government of Manitoba, stated that attempts to find solutions to the basic problem of agriculture — the cost-price squeeze — have met with dismal failure. The brief demonstrated that farm prices and incomes are continuing downward, while farm costs continue to rise.

"If farm costs cannot be held down," the MFU said, "then farmers must realize parity prices (or full cost of production) on their selling products in order to survive. No business in Canada can expect to operate below cost of production. Agriculture is no different than any other business—either farmers have parity, or they will have bankruptcy."

The brief illustrated that while Manitoba farmers produced progressively more agricultural production for less and less cash and net income over the past 10 years, earnings in other sectors of the Manitoba economy, such as labor earnings in manufacturing industries and in corporation profits, were up substantially. Moreover, increases in the consumers' price index and the food index had been only moderate during the period.

"We respectfully submit," the brief said, "that the farmer has been able to survive these critical and unfavorable conditions by doing only one thing that could mean his demise, and that is, by continuously going further and further into debt." The MFU estimated that between 1950 and 1960 Manitoba farmers increased their debt by 88 per cent, to the highest level in history, except for the years 1933-35 in the heart of the depression.

The brief concluded: "Farmers need an overall policy to solve the farm problem on all fronts, but they must concern themselves with the marketing and pricing mechanisms . . . to solve the first basic problem on the majority of the farms in

Manitoba — low prices for farm production."

Other major points in the brief:

- A request that consideration be given to amending the National Products Marketing Act so that those who vote decided the fate of marketing schemes, rather than those who stay away from the polls.

- A request that the Manitoba Government make no changes in provincial legislation concerning the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board, so as to protect the CWB control over the marketing of wheat, oats and barley.

- A request for numerous amendments to Provincial Crop Insurance Act and the Farm Credit Act.

- A request that the Manitoba Government look into the feasibility of establishing a veterinary college in Western Canada in co-operation with other provinces.

#### FUA TO ESTABLISH HOG MARKETING GROUP

There was spirited discussion on hog marketing by delegates to the annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, held in Edmonton last month. They decided to set up a committee to "accelerate the promotion of a more efficient hog marketing program."

Delegates asked for deficiency payments on the first 100 hogs marketed with the price to be determined in advance. Another resolution

asked for a higher floor price for hogs, the price to be averaged on a regional basis every 3 months. They also asked that deficiency payments on hogs and eggs be calculated on a provincial basis every 3 months.

The convention agreed to request the Federal Government to:

1. Set up a large revolving credit fund to help governments of underdeveloped countries buy Canadian farm produce.

2. Launch a drive to expand markets for farm products in the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

3. Introduce measures to protect Canadian agriculture from imports of U.S. farm products.

4. As far as possible, purchase from countries willing to buy from Canada.

5. Ask the Federal Government to do everything possible to increase trade with Japan.

6. Restrict imports of beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand during periods of heavy domestic deliveries.

One resolution recommended that the FUA, in co-operation with the CFA, endeavor to have a farmer-controlled board set up, this board to regulate the price of all Canadian farm produce consumed or utilized in Canada. Another asked the Alberta Government to set up crop insurance test areas.

## Letters

#### At Issue with Mr. Seaborn

I must take issue with the letter of Richard Seaborn, M.L.A. with respect to margarine.

It is a perfect example of the sophistry with which politicians seem to delude the simple.

It is not my purpose to knock margarine or the people who use it. But it definitely is specifically made to imitate butter. And that is true regardless of how much of it is used for other purposes. If butter had relinquished its role as a shortening for baking and cooking a long time ago, that must have been before the advent of margarine. It was unnecessary to introduce it as a substitute for lard, cooking oils, etc., because these products were already on the market.

Moreover, if margarine is not an imitation of butter, as Mr. Seaborn claims, neither would it be necessary to fortify it with vitamins, nor to color it like butter.

And when it comes to quoting scripture, we have it on good authority that the Devil can do that too.

D. PATRICK,  
Foam Lake, Sask.

May I say a word or two in answer to the letter by Richard Seaborn, M.L.A.

From the tone of the letter I assume M.L.A. stands for "Margarine Lovers' Association." It is a well known fact that margarine was made

to imitate butter from its inception. Margarine was first made from one of the fats of beef tallow churned in milk to give it a butter flavor, and was then called oleomargarine. Since then many oils have been found suitable for its manufacture. What is now done to give it a flavor like butter, I do not know. But it is flavored to taste like butter and look like butter.

When the "Margarine Lovers' Association" persuade the makers of margarine to color their product so that it does not look like butter (I would suggest a nice lettuce green), then I will believe the statement that it is not an imitation of butter.

ALEX WOODS,  
Box 38, Sicamous, B.C.

#### Home Remedy for Worms

After reading your article on sheep in the December issue, I thought this note may be of interest to your readers. The article says a farmer can't neglect to treat for worms. Why not let them treat themselves for worms?

A retired farmer in this district used to raise some of the finest sheep around. He never bought any worm medicine. He said the secret to his success was as follows: Mix half wood ashes and half loose salt in a box and let the sheep have free access to it throughout the year.

R. BROWN,  
R.R. 1, Stratton, Ont.



### Victor Conibear TRAPS

protect your pelts



No. 330. For beaver and otter. Also No. 120—specially designed for mink.



No. 110. For muskrat, mink, opossum, skunk, weasel, barn rat, wharf rat, squirrel, and similar sized animals.

Whether you're a boy trapping for extra pocket money, or a professional trapper making a living, your pelts must be in good condition to bring you top prices. Victor Conibear traps hold your catch securely in a firm body grip—prevent wring-off, eliminate damage and fur loss. The No. 110 Victor Conibear was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the American Humane Association for relieving "cruelty and suffering in trapping."

Wherever you live, whatever you're after, Victor Conibears are sure to hold. They work equally well in holes, runways, cubbies, on rafters and poles, on the ground, suspended, submerged in water, under ice or covered with snow.

Set Victor Conibears on your trap lines—they're quick-acting, sure-killing.

See Victor Conibears and other dependable Victor traps at your dealer's!

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The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

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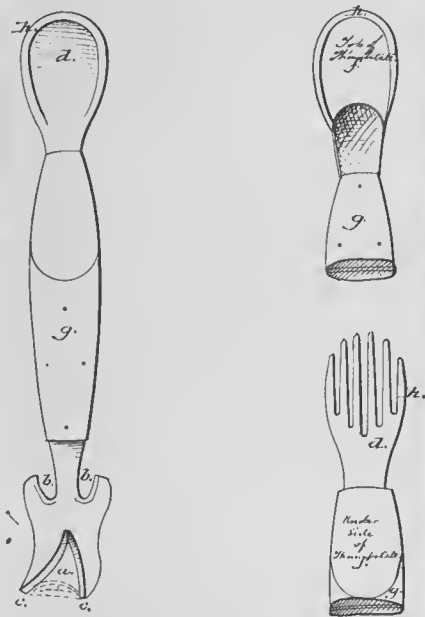
by M. J. RIVISE

(Based on the files of the U.S. Patent Office)

THE farmers in the early part of the 19th century were faced with almost overwhelming odds. But no true tiller of the soil ever flinched from solving his daily problems and at the same time keeping his farm on a going basis, come cold or hot weather.

These hardy men invented many improvements which have made history. But if not all their ideas ever made the first pages of the daily gazette, some of them did add to our knowledge of their times.

Let's take Frank Fuller's "Universal Gardener," dated September 1, 1868. His own language in the patent application captures the flavor of a lost era:



The elegant "Universal Gardener" set.

"The object of my invention is to provide a universal gardener - tool which may be used in weeding, pruning out plants, plucking flowers and a great variety of purposes.

"It is made of the choicest materials. It will last for years and *never* get out of order. It can be carried in the pocket. No prettier or more useful gift could be selected for a lady or child.

"It is intended for manufacture by the million . . . a new love for those

*Floral apostles, that, in dewy splendor,  
Weep without woe, and blush without crime!*

will be developed, encouraged, stimulated, and that the sum of human happiness will thereby be increased." Amen!

What does it matter that Mr. Fuller's impractical invention of so long ago was merely a set of metal implements fashioned into a glove? It gives us a warm nostalgic glimpse into the days when life was simpler or at least more poetic.



Four fine-textured layers of rich chocolate cake alternating with cool, peppermint-flavored whipped cream. And using the one-bowl method it's surprisingly easy! Bake it with Magic, serve it with pride!

CHOCOLATE MINT DREAM CAKE

Sift together into a bowl  
2 c. once-sifted  
pastry flour  
or 1 2/3 c. once-sifted  
all-purpose flour  
3 tps. Magic  
Baking Powder  
3/4 tsp. salt  
1 1/2 c. fine  
granulated sugar  
1/2 c. cocoa  
Add  
2/3 c. soft shortening  
1 c. milk  
1 tsp. vanilla

Beat 300 strokes with wooden spoon or 2 mins. with electric mixer set at medium speed.  
Add  
2 eggs  
and beat another 150 strokes or 1 min. Turn into 2 greased 8" round layer cake pans, lined in the bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in a mod. oven 350°, 35 to 40 mins. Stand on wire racks for 10 mins. Turn out, peel off paper and allow cakes to cool completely.

Split cold layers horizontally. Put layers together again with filling and topping of Peppermint Whipped Cream Filling. Decorate with curls of chocolate.  
Yield: about 10 servings.  
**Peppermint Whipped Cream Filling.** Beat 1 pt. (2 1/2 c.) whipping cream until softly stiff. Add and beat in 1/3 c. icing sugar and 1/2 tsp. peppermint extract. Tint delicately with green food coloring.

Another fine product of  
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED



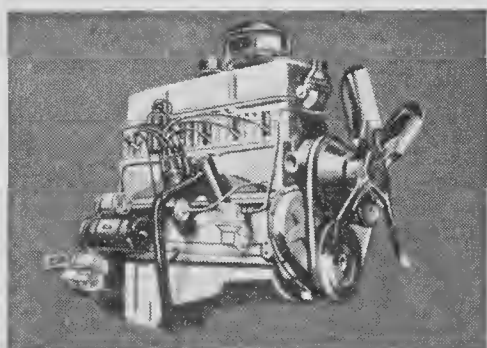
"I made it myself - with Magic!"



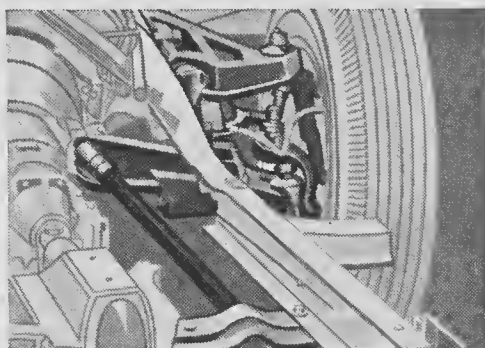
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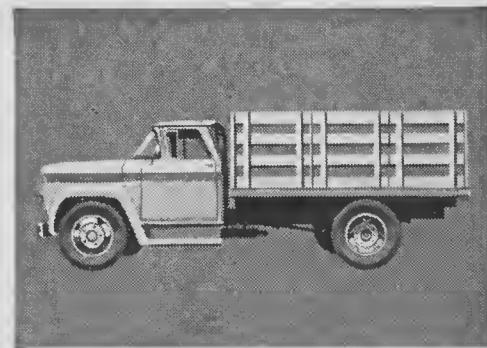
GMC's breakthrough engineering is responsible for the most dependable trucks you can buy today. Typical among them are the new GMC Pickups. Farmers who buy them for rugged jobs say GMC is years ahead of the field. Advanced design of every component pays off in lower operating costs, gives you more truck value for your truck dollar. And there's much more to make new GMC Pickups first choice on the farm: new double-wall cabs that last far longer . . . frames that are lighter, more rigid . . . hard, tough finishes that resist stone pitting and chalking. See and drive one of these new triumphs of the truck industry at your nearest GMC dealers today!



Rugged, dependable and economical engines play a leading part in GMC's truck supremacy. Such features as aluminized exhaust valves, valve-in-head design and pressurized cooling make this 235.5 cubic inch 6-cylinder power plant a top performer in its field.



The new Comfort-Ride that truckers are talking about is the result of GMC's independent front suspension with torsion springs. It saves wear and tear on truck, load and driver. On dirt roads or highway, you never had it so smooth!



Get Many Extra-Value Features at no extra cost in new GMC chassis-cabs designed for stakes. Cabs themselves are roomier, quieter—extra rigid. And frames are many times stronger, more rigid than ever before to help prolong truck life, maintain its value.

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